

"GHARWALIS WHO REFUSED TO FIRE ON UNARMED INDIANS"

No Truck With Haji Of Tarangzai.

AFFRIDI MALIK ON OFFICIAL ALLEGATION.

RAWALPINDI, May 31. The Patel Enquiry Committee resumed sitting this afternoon. Last night it sat up till eleven and examined about 14 witnesses. Almost all the witnesses corroborated the trend of events leading to the disturbance of April, 23 as depicted by the previous witnesses, in all salient details.

Mr. Abdul Karim Afridi, proprietor of a hotel at Peshawar, was examined by the Committee at great length. It took the Committee about five hours to record the statement of this witness. EUROPEAN'S DEATH MYSTERY. He stated that he was sure that the European who met his end as a result of a collision. He was not alone to death by an Indian. The witness himself had not seen the Deputy Commissioner coming out of the armoured car. The armoured car caught fire itself, and the witness saw other officers besides the Deputy Commissioner coming out of the car when it was actually on fire. Fire was opened from the second armoured car after the first was ablaze. People were quite unarmed and were carrying nothing, not even a pencil.

REFUSE TO FIRE.

The Gharwalis refused to fire at unarmed Indians adding that they were prepared to die with their best in case of war with another nation. The Peshawar Congress Committee was preparing an authentic report of the casualties during the disturbances and would have published the final list if they had been allowed to proceed with their work. All the papers in this connection were taken away by the police during the raid on the Congress Office.

NOTHING DOING WITH HAJI. In reply to a question by the Chairman, whether there was any truth in the statement that the Peshawar Congress intended to raid the town with the aid of the Haji of Tarangzai, the witness replied in the negative.

Malik Jawahar, the Counsel

then put the following question to witness.

Q. "It was published in Peshawar Congress Bulletin that Haji of Tarangzai intended to enter Peshawar to join the Congress. The officials allege that the Congress extended an invitation to the Haji for the purpose. Is it a fact?"

"TO CRUSH MOVEMENT."

A. "It is false and without any foundation. I challenge the Government to substantiate it and place all the facts to prove the allegation before the official enquiry committee. As our movement was gaining strength in Peshawar, and the people in general were bringing their cases for arbitration to the Congress with a view to boycott the courts, it was a move by the bureaucracy to bring our movement into disrepute, so that the A. I. C. C. might be compelled to disaffiliate this Congress, enabling the authorities to get an excuse to crush our movement with the utmost vigour."

AFFRIDIS NEAR AT HAND.

Witness added that they had entered into no negotiation with the Haji of Tarangzai, and if they had any desire to say good-bye to the principle of non-violence they could very easily hold parties near the Afridi's living at a distance of nine miles and to which clan the witness also belonged, being a Malik, and not with the Haji residing more than hundred miles away. The witness then said that a Sharbat seller was hauled up simply for wearing a Gandhi cap, and no case has been started against him, although he was still in lock-up.

The witness was acquainted with Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, who used to spend a major portion of his large income for carrying on propaganda on behalf of this violent movement. He had started no less than 80 national schools, the most important of which was the "Azad School" at Utmanzal, the building of which was, it is stated, set fire to after April 23. His followers are estimated at more than 40,000.—Free Press.

GHARWALS PUSH BACK BRITISH TROOPS.

Sergeants' Evidence Before Peshawar Enquiry Committee.

PESHAWAR, May 31. Sergeant Martin was another witness examined to-day by the Suleman Enquiry Committee. He stated that as he with his men arrived in the city he saw a dead body of a British Officer lying outside the city gate and an armoured car burning inside.

Subsequently, as he went in, he saw the Gharwalis breaking through and pushing back two of his own men, who were attacked with bamboo poles by the crowd. Immediately afterwards an armoured car opened fire as also two of his men.

The effect of the firing, concluded witness, was the dispersal of the crowd, and there was no subsequent firing.

Sergeant Hoyal who had his men picketing a side lane, corroborated Sergeant Martin. He said that the breaking through of the Gharwalis and hitting Captain Ricketts on the face gave considerable encouragement to the crowd, who started attacking an armoured car with bamboo and pelting stones on the soldiers. They advanced in an excited mood, and it looked as if nothing would stop them.

Witness, realising the danger to the arms of his men, ordered them to open fire and three rounds were fired. He saw no casualties

and none of his men fired at the by-lanes.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS BOYCOTT SULEMAN INQUIRY.

Effect Of Armoured Cars On Mob.

PESHAWAR, May 31. Brigadier Sandilands, Commander of the Peshawar Brigade, was the first witness examined by the Suleman Committee this morning. Witness said that military officers and soldiers regarded their employment to quell the civil disobedience movement with disfavour. Armoured cars were not electrified on April 23 when they were taken to the city. Witness was unable to say whether the moral effect of armoured cars on an illiterate mob was greater than that of the infantry, but he agreed that the use of armoured cars might be necessary in some cases, while in others there might be other alternatives.

LESSONS OF APRIL 23.

He also agreed that there were lessons to be drawn from occurrences of April 23 in Peshawar regarding the use of armoured cars for civil commotions. He felt it was improper to let the mob come breast to breast with troops under any circumstances and if troops were insufficient, the only alternative was to use armoured cars. (Continued on page 5.)



Mrs. Munshi and her batch of satyagrahis attempting to break the police cordon at Wadala.

686 BULLET MARKS ON WALLS.

Result Of Firing On Srigunj Gurudwara.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS.

LAHORE, June 1. Six hundred and eighty-six bullet marks were found on the walls and pillars of the Srigunj Gurudwara, Delhi as a result of police firing on May 6th and the portrait of Guru Govind Singh itself was greatly damaged. Full details of the result of firing are told by the Srigunj Gurudwara Enquiry Committee. In the course of the report they state:—

Before proceeding to examine witnesses and record their statements about the happenings of the 6th instant, the Committee decided to inspect the Gurudwara with a view to have a general idea of the place and its immediate surroundings.

"NISHAN SAHIB" PIERCED THROUGH.

"The manager took the Committee round and showed them the different parts of the building, pointing out particularly the big stone pillars behind which most of the men inside the Gurudwara at the time of firing had sought shelter, the bullet and buckshot marks on the walls as well as on the 'Nishan Sahib' (Sikh religious standard) the cloth round which had been pierced by the shots in numerous places, and the locality where the portrait of Guru Govind Singh was hung up behind the glass panes of an arched window. The glass panes have been shattered by shots fired from the Kotwali and the portrait itself was damaged in places.

At the suggestion of one of the members of the Committee, the folds of the Nishan Sahib wrapped round the moat were cut open in one or two places and a number of spent shots were found within the cloth folds as well as the bottom of the 'Nishan Sahib.' The members of the Committee were also shown a bucket which had been pierced from end to end by what appeared to be a revolver bullet. The bucket was lying on a projecting stone ledge some seven feet above the ground when it was pierced by the bullet.

BUCK SHOT AND BULLETS USED.

The Committee learnt subsequently in the course of their examination of the witnesses that both buckshot cartridges and revolver bullets had been used. The police had collected as many of these shots and bullets as they could find soon after the firing was over and taken them away; but the manager had himself collected more of them and these were shown to us. They contained both spent revolver bullets and buckshots.

686 BULLET MARKS ON WALLS ALONE.

"One of the members of the Committee, Mr. S. Gulab Singh, M.L.A., was deputed by the Chairman to count the bullets and buckshot marks on the walls, which

FAILURE OF PEACE MOVE.

Government's 'No' To Mr. Hooseinbhoy.

NO INTERVIEW WITH GANDHIJI

SHRIYUTS PURSHOTTAMDAS AND LALJI RESIGN.

It will be recalled that Mr. Huseinbhoy Laljee, M.L.C., Bombay's Mayor, and the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, made two trips to Mahabeshwar last week and interviewed the Governor, with the object, it is understood, of convincing the Government of Bombay that a way out of the present impasse must be found. Mr. Huseinbhoy is reported to have placed before Sir Frederick Sykes the seriousness of the political situation, in which the Bombay commercial community is vitally interested. He had hoped that an interview with Mahatma Gandhi would be allowed to a deputation from the Indian Chamber or to its President to explore the avenues of an honourable settlement. Mr. Huseinbhoy paid a third visit to Mahabeshwar on Sunday, but we understand that his mission proved fruitless.

ADAMANT OFFICIALDOM.

The Government of Bombay, it appears, are unwilling to listen to the suggestions put forward by Mr. Huseinbhoy and the idea of allowing an interview with Mahatma Gandhi has not been favourably entertained by them. The resignations from their seats in the

were all within range of the firing from the Kotwali. This was done with a view to form some rough idea of the extent of firing that must have taken place. Sardar Gulab Singh's report showed that 686 marks were visible on the walls of Gurudwara. This number does not include the bullets and shots that struck the Nishan Sahib or numerous other bullets and etc. that struck the ground or other parts of the building without leaving a visible mark.—Free Press.

NO JUNGLE CONTRACTS

Thana Decision

THANA, June 2. About 75 contractors of Thana have decided not to take up any jungle contract this year as a protest against the Government's repressive policy.

Another meeting will be held at Kalyan in a few days to confirm the decision.—Free Press.

THANA MEETING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 2.

A public meeting of the citizens of Thana was held yesterday at 3 p.m. in the Hanuman Vayam Hall under the presidency of Mr. R. G. Gupta, a local leader, when speeches were made asking the public in general and the educated and intelligent communities like the Parsis, Christians and Jews in particular to help the present movement by using Swadeshi articles and avoiding the use of liquor.

MORE HARROWING TALES FROM DHARASANA.

463 Casualties In Three Days.

A BARODA ORDER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BULSAR, June 1.

To-day is the fourth day of the Second Raid of Dharasana. Young men full of vigour and enthusiasm are arriving every morning from various parts of the Province as well as from distant provinces of Sind and Karnataka. They are aware of the risks they are called upon to face, of getting their heads broken, bones fractured, horses running over their persons, thorns pricked into their flesh, lathi charges apart. But they march to the field with a smiling face, and singing national songs all ways.

Yesterday and to-day, volunteers were besides receiving the heavy lathi charge, trampled under horses' hoofs and I have seen hospital marks of hoofs on the chest and back of some injured. The doctor in charge of the hospital who happens to be a reputed medical practitioner in Bombay, a M.D. testified to the facts. Yesterday Red Cross people were not allowed to enter the precincts and consequently the wounded were lying in that condition in open sun unattended to for over three hours and then were dragged into the thorn-fences around from where they were picked up. This morning there was the case of a volunteer, who had actual thorns pricked into his body. Two were made senseless and then thrown into ditches full of saltish water, and then taken somewhere the camp people were not informed of. The total casualties in these three days number 463, from the record of the hospital. It is almost an impossible task for medical attendants to cope up with, but citizens of Bulsar have risen to the full height of their duty and are rendering very good help in giving relief to the wounded. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has liberally promised to defray the whole of the hospital expenses.

SIND BATCH ARRIVES.

A batch from Sind arrived to-day, while some from Karnataka are soon expected. I am also given to understand that Sikh Jathas are coming to Dharasana. I feel sorry for the Officers in charge who are not given now-a-days a moment's rest by the dogged Satyagrahis. The Commissioner was advising the Satyagrahis yesterday to go home and spread the gospel of Swadeshi and prohibition and be with their families. They had deserted instead of wasting their energies after salt.

IN BARODA STATE.

The Suba of Navsari, Mr. Nadekar, promulgated an order in Gandevi Taluka. This gesture of the Suba has much agitated the minds of the Baroda people. It passes one's comprehension how a sober Dewan Baroda claims to have allowed such an action. The regulation 22nd, lays down that the British Government is trying to demolish all Satyagraha camps, and whereas it was brought to his notice that one such camp was being run at Billimora to house volunteers going to Dharasana no one should under order help such volunteers, gather for the said purpose or run a camp. The Suba ought to have known that camps were being run at so many places in British India and none was so over-zealous to demolish them as he was. Even the Bulsar camp is kept untouched! I am told Mr. Wamanrao Jajman, President of the Navsari Municipality saw the Suba (Dist. Magistrate) in this matter and he with his colleagues are seriously thinking of leading a batch to defy the "Ordinance." Mr. Umishanker Lakhia, the 73 years old leader of Patan who was here on visit to Dharasana met me and said that it was a challenge to their manhood and if Navsari workers desired, he would lead the batch. Developments are anxiously awaited and the Dewan

with a foresight will interfere before it is too late.

Dr. Bhaskarrao's Report.

The following bulletin issued by Dr. Bhaskarrao Patel, M.D., in-charge of the Congress Committee's hospital, where wounded volunteers are being treated:— "The first batch of 23 wounded volunteers were brought at 2 p.m. to-day. Since then till this report is being written, volunteers are being brought in Ambulance cars and on stretchers. So far 60 of them have been admitted to the Hospital. It is reported to me that more than thirty volunteers who are more severely wounded are still lying at Untali Camp.

Those admitted present a peculiar picture of various injuries. There is one with a distinct swelling of the scrotum, which is very painful. Some are run over by horses and lathi blows received from mounted police. Several complain abdominal pain as they have got blows and kicks on that part of the body. This silent beating has caused the volunteers more suffering than open lathi blows. Several volunteers have bruises on various parts of the body due to being dragged out. Some of them have actual thorns picked into their bodies.

(Sd) BHASKAR PATEL, M.D.

Bulsar Hospital 1-6-30.

DHARASANA "WAR COUNCIL" EMERGENCY MEETING.

BROACH, June 1.

Sgt. Chhotubhai Purnani has been immediately summoned to Dharasana to attend the Dharasana "War Council" emergency meeting.—Free Press.

Broach Volunteers Beaten.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, June 1.

The Broach District Congress Committee had resolved to send as many volunteers as they could to raid Dharasana Salt pans. In order to carry out this plan a batch of 41 volunteers was sent under the leadership of Sgt. Ramprasad Nathmal on the 29th May. This batch left Broach on the morning of the 29th and raided Dharasana Salt Works on the 30th May. The batch carried out the work of raiding salt depot successfully. The police gave severe lathi blows to all the volunteers, even the "Red Cross" volunteers were not spared. The news about the police assault reached here on the 31st and Messrs. Purnani, Dinkarrao Desai and Dr. Vashnavave left at once for Dharasana to render help. All the wounded volunteers were brought back here by the night train. Thousands of citizens knocked to the station to see the condition of the volunteers. The train steamed in the station at 8-30 p.m. and the volunteers were greeted with the loud cries of "Gandhiji Ki Jay". Afterwards the wounded were carried in a procession. Volunteers were kept in the ambulance cars and they were taken round the whole city. The following volunteers have received serious injuries.

Sgt. Manilal Chhaganlal No. 31-2. Injuries on back and chest. This has caused difficult breathing.

Sgt. Amarshah Chandushah No. 26-2. Blows on right thigh and left shoulder.

Sgt. Chhotubhai Sunderlal No. 9-2. Injuries on shoulder, left leg and chest. This volunteer is suffering from severe pain in the chest.

Sgt. P. N. Joshi, Ranchodhaji Ramjiabhai Manabhai Dhirajlal and others have received blows. The remaining volunteers have received minor injuries and they have refused to return from Dharasana. This has caused great sensation in the city and as a result volunteers are pouring in large numbers in the office of the Congress

(Continued on page 3.)

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Profession.

M. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Astrologer, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelope to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. (P)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-3-5
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Mofused Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

MONDAY, the 16th June, 1930, has been fixed for the giving of contracts for distillation and sale of country liquor throughout the Idar State by Public Auction, at Himatnagar. Intending bidders are requested to appear before the undersigned on that date when the terms and conditions for the contract will be explained.

F. S. MASTER, President, Idar State Council.

Public Notices.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

(No. 5554/123 C of 1930.) With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's notification No. 2448/123-C, dated the 20th February 1930, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, amended rule 4 (II) of the rules framed by him under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 32 of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, as under:—

Substitute the following for rule 4 (II) of the rules made under section 22 (1) (b):—

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Renewal Rs. 10

D. HEALY, Officiating Commissioner of Police

Head Police Office, Bombay, 7th May, 1930. 553

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, Bombay No. 8, RE-OPENS after Summer Vacation on 10th June, 1930. Only a limited number of students will be admitted. Minimum qualification required for admission is Matriculation. Those who wish to join should apply before 10th June 1930.

PRINCIPAL. 848

Tender.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED to the address of the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality on or before 16th June, 1930, for fitting up "Gandhi Hall" of the Ahmedabad Municipality with furniture as per design prepared by the Municipality together with an earnest money of 1 per cent without which no tender will be considered.

Copy of tender and design for the same will be available from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2/- (two) only. The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK, Municipal Engineer, Ahmedabad Municipality Municipal Office, Engineering Department, 31st May, 1930. 852

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the construction of a Dhoobi Ghat and Ironing Rooms at the Arthur Road Hospital will be received upto 1 P.M. (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender. Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 by this. Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN, Executive Engineer, Municipal Offices, Bombay, 2nd June 1930. 850

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

We hereby inform the public that Warrant Receipt for 15 Bales C. P. Goods marked

H. H. D. 1880, Bale Nos. 1381/95 S.S. "Awa Maru" under Bond No. 391 of 15-5-1930 has been LOST or MISLAIN.

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Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will under instructions from Messrs. Solomon & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Narayan Moreswar Padhye and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee Khanderao Vinayak Purandare and pursuant to the power of sale granted in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th February, 1927, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 5th day of June 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the press premises of the Purandare Printing Press all Printing machines and other machinery, plant, types, furniture and all other things appertaining to the said Press.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned. The machines and other articles will be open for inspection two days previous to sale.

Private offers for the press or for separate lots will be considered by the undersigned.

Sale of a valuable immovable property at Kumbhar Tukda near Jhuleswar (known as Sha Narandas Devidas Kapol Nivas) on TUESDAY, the 10th June 1930 at 1-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises under instructions from Mr. H. S. Vaidya, Jivandas, Bal Sunkar, widow of Narandas Devidas and Mr. Mohanlal Kallanji, the surviving Trustees of the Will of Sha Narandas Devidas deceased and pursuant to the direction contained in the Judges Order made by the High Court on 29th day of November, 1929, in the matter of the Trust of the Will of late Narandas Devidas.

All of the Pension and Tax tenure land (now redeemed) admeasuring about 350 sq. yds. but on recent measurement found to contain about 338 sq. yds. with a dwelling house thereon situate on the west side of the public passage leading to Kumbhar Tukda Court, bearing Collector's Old No. 454, New No. 2372 Old Survey No. 309 and New No. 449 and Cadastral Survey No. 2319, Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Municipality formerly under Old No. 23 and now under Ward C Nos. 5054 and 5055, formerly under Street Nos. 23, 24, 1 and now under No. 5.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the vendors 113, Esplanade Road Fort, or of the undersigned.

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT BAZAR GATE STREET AND WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mahlar & Co., Attorneys for De Popat Prabhuram, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Haridas Keshavji, the Mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st day of June 1922 and made between the mortgagee by his then duly appointed guardian Chhabildas alias Manabhai Chaturbhui of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on the respective premises, the properties hereunder described on the days and at the hours hereinafter mentioned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES. LOT NO. 1. BAZAR GATE STREET PROPERTY.

Sale on SATURDAY, the 14th June, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Bazar Gate Street within the Fort, containing by admeasurement 161.29 sq. yards or thereabouts bearing Old No. 683, New No. 5888 Old Survey No. 166-167, New Survey No. 6509, Cadastral Survey No. 1287 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2156, Street No. 301 to 305 and 36 to 38 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the North by the property of Keshavji Damodar and on or towards the South by the property of Mulji Anandji.

LOT NO. II. WALKESHWAR ROAD PROPERTY.

Sale on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate at Walkeshwar Road bearing Old No. 37, New No. 11288, Old Survey No. 2, New Survey No. 7273 Cadastral Survey No. 148 containing by admeasurement 114 sq. yds. in D Ward bearing Wards No. 2066 (1-3) Street No. 55-55A and bounded as follows: on the East by a passage, on the North by the ground of Gokaldas Surji, on the West by public road on the South by a house of Gula Hama.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Maniar & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT LONAVLA—TOMORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A BUNGALOW AT THE HILL STATION OF LONAVLA. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY WITH FURNITURE (PESTON LODGE) SITUATE AT LONAVLA.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., will, under instructions from the Executors of the late Sheth Gordhanadas Khatao sell by Public Auction on the premises at Lonavla on Wednesday the 4th June 1930 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned Immovable Property with furniture.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Bungalow cook room and outhouses standing thereon known as Peston Lodge situate lying and being at Lonavla in the Sub-Registration Division of Waggaum, Pot Kukli, Mawal Tukli, Poonia, being a portion of the land bearing Survey No. 190 containing by admeasurement two acres and twenty-nine and half Gonthas and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Rustumji Pestonji Kapadia and partly by the property of Jethabhai Narroji. Using portion of Survey No. 116 on or towards the East by the road fifteen feet wide and lying between these premises and the property of Jethabhai Narroji and beyond that by the property of the said Jethabhai Narroji, on or towards the South by the property of the late Mr. K. M. Seervai and on or towards the West partly by a road and partly by the property formerly of Mr. E. Moses and hereafter of Mr. Adami Peerbhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Vrajilal & Co., Solicitors, at their Office at No. 41, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to Messrs. Dabholkar and Jethanaraji, Solicitors, No. 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR

THEATRE. FINAL PERFORMANCES. To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MARY PICKFORD. and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS. In an Adaptation of Shakespeares Comedy.

TAMING OF THE SHREW.

You'll rock with laughter when the Wildcat meets her Waterloo at the hands of the Mad, Master.

EMPIRE

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

The exciting adventures of a love tyrant crushed in Cupid's toils.

CONSTANCE TALMADGE.

VENUS She was the Idol of All Men.

ROYAL Opera House,

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

THE HONEYMOON EXPRESS

Sound for Heart Valley lover's lane and Kissing Bridge with

IRENE RICH.

RIALTO CINEMA

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

MARCELINE DAY RALPH FORBES

RESTLESS YOUTH

Love, Laughter, License! DON'T MISS IT!

THE CAPITOL

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

SHEPHERD

Their Own Desire

Also GEORGE WASHINGTON

The Golden-Voice Son of the South

IN POPULAR SONGS.

NEW PATHE CINEMA

Lamington Road, (Queen's Road End.)

Phone 41571.

'Mother's Boy'

All Talking and All Singing.

Featuring: MORTON DOWNEY.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

HER NEW CHAFFLOR

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

Regular shows at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Reduced prices for all performances.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me, using your paper as a medium, to congratulate the Congress volunteers, upon their ungrudging services rendered to the citizens of Bombay, particularly the Western and Westernised citizens, who have through no fault of their own, become involved from time to time in the big demonstrations and protest meetings held by those who have nationalistic aspirations.

True, the demonstrations and mass meetings which have at times so greatly inconvenienced us are to their own making and selving upon this fact some people would argue that it is ridiculous to praise Congress for offering their services to those people who happen to be the victims of their own machinations. But with these people I do not agree. The Congress is making a strong bid for India's freedom, and if one is so unlucky as to become involved in the forces which they have liberated to this end, it is one's own misfortune and one must grin and make the best of the situation.

Certain it is, that a whole nation cannot be expected to waive aside its aspirations for the few who happen not to agree with the methods employed to realise them. But I see that I am treading on the dangerous quicksands of politics and I intended only to thank the Congress volunteers for their unswerving courtesy to the unfortunate victims of their demonstrations. Then let me do so. I thank those people, who have from time to time, guided Europeans and Indians clothed in western clothes, safely through the mammoth processions we have been witnessing during the past few months. I thank those men who have rescued Europeans and Anglo-Indians alike from many ugly situations which have arisen as a result of bad feeling—the rescue of that unfortunate cyclist who happened to be passing through the crowd which followed in the wake of a Satyagraha funeral, the rescue of Major Byrne's son from the infuriated mobs of Bhindī Bazaar and a hundred other unseen little rescues which have not come up before the public eye, but which are still nevertheless remembered gratefully. I thank these men. Though I may not see eye to eye with them in the methods employed to further their ideals, yet cannot help admiring their sincerity of purpose, and the unswerving determination with which they cling to their principles of non-violence. They have at all times been courteous and friendly to distressed members of even those classes of people who may rightly be termed their enemies. And this is saying a great deal. For it takes a really good man to treat one whom he regards as his enemy with friendliness and courtesy. My congratulations to the CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.—Yours, etc. AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

BRITISH NATIONAL ANTHEM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the caption "The National Anthem in Theatres" in to-day's "Times of India" there is a brilliant article written by my co-revolutionist, one Adil K. Saye, advising the managers of theatres to close every door and passage barred against an exit until the very end of the Anthem so that disloyal Khaddar-clad people may not go out deliberately thus betraying their bad breeding the lack of education.

I am very thankful to him for two reasons. The first and the most important is that if only the managers of the theatres care to follow his advice (which I seriously doubt they will) they will be doing an indirect service by discouraging men who have their country's interests at heart above all from attending such theatres where the "National Anthem" is played. Secondly it will be an eye-opener to all our brethren who are crying from the house-tops that even the peasants who till the soil are doing so singing the "National Anthem", how loyalty to the "National Anthem" is enforced in theatres by barring the exit passages. What a wonderful thing it would be if only the suggestion of my misguided friend is put into action! It is a double duty that during these days of such national awakening there should be one who should still be blind to the happenings around. I wish he knew what is "National" first before he takes objection to the disloyalty shown to the "National Anthem"—Yours etc. S. M. SHROFF.

'Bombay House' Fort, Bombay May 29.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGERS
SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT MAR-
SEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA
EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
May		
31st	Macedonia	11,120
June		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin	16,132
21st	Malwa	10,946
28th	Ranpura	10,946
July		
5th	Malwa	11,000
12th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Malwa	11,000
26th	Malwa	11,000
Aug.		
2nd	Malwa	11,000
9th	Malwa	11,000
16th	Malwa	11,000
23rd	Malwa	11,000
30th	Malwa	11,000
Sept.		
6th	Malwa	11,000
13th	Malwa	11,000
20th	Malwa	11,000
27th	Malwa	11,000
Oct.		
4th	Malwa	11,000
11th	Malwa	11,000
18th	Malwa	11,000
25th	Malwa	11,000
Nov.		
1st	Malwa	11,000
8th	Malwa	11,000
15th	Malwa	11,000
22nd	Malwa	11,000
29th	Malwa	11,000
Dec.		
6th	Malwa	11,000
13th	Malwa	11,000
20th	Malwa	11,000
27th	Malwa	11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

NEW REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE.
The Managing Directors of the P. & O. Company take this opportunity of advising passengers that the fares between Bombay and Europe for "A", "B" and "C" accommodation First Saloon, both single and return, have been revised and that a fourth or "D" rate of £62 from Bombay to London or £85 to Marseilles will be introduced. The second saloon rates have also been revised.

The above rates begin with the first sailing in June.
Passengers holding return coupons will be refunded any difference for the return voyage according to the grade of accommodation occupied.
The accommodation in all the steamers has also been regraded and full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company. PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO WRITE NOW AND REGISTER THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPRING OF 1931.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.
First and second Saloon Return tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:
1st Saloon £105 £75
2nd Saloon £120 £90
To London and back by Sea
To London and back via Marseilles
Including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions
To Marseilles and back
The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.
Passengers taking off-season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th May do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.
This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAID, MALTA AND TANGIER.
Date about. Steamers. Tons.
1930.
25th Aug. Domala 8,422
26th Nov. Domala 8,427
11th Dec. Domala 8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—
Single Return
Bombay to Plymouth A £64 £112
B £60 £105
C £56 £98

Date about 1930.	Steamers.	Tons.
May		
31st	Mirzapore	11,120
June		
6th	Morea	10,946
13th	Narkunda	10,946
20th	Rajputana	10,946
27th	Comorin	10,946
4th	Malwa	10,946
11th	Malwa	10,946
18th	Malwa	10,946
25th	Malwa	10,946
Sept.		
1st	Malwa	10,946
8th	Malwa	10,946
15th	Malwa	10,946
22nd	Malwa	10,946
29th	Malwa	10,946
Oct.		
6th	Malwa	10,946
13th	Malwa	10,946
20th	Malwa	10,946
27th	Malwa	10,946
Nov.		
4th	Malwa	10,946
11th	Malwa	10,946
18th	Malwa	10,946
25th	Malwa	10,946
Dec.		
2nd	Malwa	10,946
9th	Malwa	10,946
16th	Malwa	10,946
23rd	Malwa	10,946
30th	Malwa	10,946

* Cargo only.
HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—
To Fremantle £74
Adelaide £76
Melbourne £78
Sydney £80
Brisbane £82
Auckland or Wellington (N.Z.) via Sydney £100
Periods of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.
1930
June
4th Baroda Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
4th Karoa East and South Africa
6th Varela Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah
6th Ellora Mombasa & Zanzibar, via Port-Bunder.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.
Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June, August, 1930. Particulars will be supplied on application.
There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thursdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursdays sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers of the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.
Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

ULCERINE
(Regd.)
Without operation, Ulcerine—Fistula, Carbuncles, Wiltow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even perforated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Price Rs. 1-4-3. Postage extra. Ask free booklets to NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcerine, Kandi."

SHIPPING.

NYK
FOR SINGAPORE, OKLAHOMA, JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Yamagata Maru	3807	22 May	5 June
Haruka Maru	10000	22 May	5 June
Famba Maru	5945	21 May	4 June
Kamo Maru	5000	22 May	5 June
Yamagata Maru	3807	16 June	27 June
Haruka Maru	10000	16 June	27 June
Famba Maru	5945	15 June	26 June
Kamo Maru	5000	16 June	27 June
Yamagata Maru	3807	29 June	10 July
Haruka Maru	10000	29 June	10 July
Famba Maru	5945	28 June	9 July
Kamo Maru	5000	29 June	10 July
Yamagata Maru	3807	10 July	21 July
Haruka Maru	10000	10 July	21 July
Famba Maru	5945	9 July	20 July
Kamo Maru	5000	10 July	21 July

DO NOT CARRY PASSENGERS.
FROM COLOMBO, OR MARSHALLS AND LONDON
Steamers. Tons. Arrive. Leave.
Yamagata Maru 3807 12 June 30 June
Haruka Maru 10000 12 June 30 June
Famba Maru 5945 12 June 30 June
Kamo Maru 5000 12 June 30 June
Yamagata Maru 3807 19 July 27 July
Haruka Maru 10000 19 July 27 July
Famba Maru 5945 19 July 27 July
Kamo Maru 5000 19 July 27 July
FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO
Steamers. Tons. Arrive. Leave.
Yamagata Maru 3807 12 June 19 June
Haruka Maru 10000 12 June 19 June
Famba Maru 5945 12 June 19 June
Kamo Maru 5000 12 June 19 June
Yamagata Maru 3807 26 June 3 July
Haruka Maru 10000 26 June 3 July
Famba Maru 5945 26 June 3 July
Kamo Maru 5000 26 June 3 July

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
Steamers. Arrive. Departure
Tempel Maru 22nd May 10th June
Honolulu Maru 26th May 7th June
Shinoh Maru 8th June 22nd June
Celebes Maru 21st June 8th July
Soma Maru 8th June 23rd July

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 22472.
Telegrams: "SHOEN"
Box No. 858.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.
(Established 1870).
23-25, Humnani Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 39221.

MR. JUNGLEWALA ASKED TO RESIGN.
72 Satyagrahis Sentenced To 3 Months R. 1. Each.

A batch of Satyagrahis was tried and convicted on Monday at the Mazgaon Police Court. It was to be tried last week, but owing to the Bhendya Bazar riot, the trial was postponed. The first batch consisted of 72 Satyagrahis who were placed before Mr. N. T. Junglewala.

All the accused were charged under section 143, I.P.C., for being members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to raid the Wadala salt pans.

Mr. R. J. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that on the charge sheet there were 76 names but four of them were not present in court three owing to illness and one being under medical treatment. He requested the court to separate the case against them and the Magistrate agreed to their postponement.

A. I. C. C. MANDATE.
Counsel then outlining the case for the prosecution said that in obedience to the mandate of the A. I. C. C. to start civil disobedience, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in March, appointed a Satyagraha Committee for "War Council" which decided to break the salt laws. In the Congress "Bulletin" of May 14 they announced their intention to raid the salt works at Wadala. On the evening of May 17, 800 volunteers left the Congress House in batches and went by different routes to the Esplanade Maidan where they broke up in small batches later in the night they assembled at the King Circle Gardens where they were surrounded early next morning by the police who arrested 159 persons on the spot. The accused before the court were the first to be arrested.

NAMES OF THE ACCUSED.
The Magistrate then read out the charge against the accused and asked them what plea they wished to record. The accused refused to plead and showed utter disregard towards the proceedings. One accused stated that he was going lawfully to Wadala, another said he went to buy salt from the salt works while a third when asked for his name said it was "Bande Mataram" (Laughter). Another said his name was "Inquilab" and so forth.

Rao Sahib Patwardhan, Inspector of Police, Kingsway police station was then examined and he deposed that the facts narrated for the prosecution were true. He was an upsur among the accused one of whom alleged that a police sergeant had assaulted him that day. The Magistrate asked him to make a complaint about it. Thereupon one of the accused shouted "Is that all?"

MAGISTRATE ASKED TO RESIGN.
After the close of prosecution evidence, the accused were asked to make their statements. A few of the accused made short speeches in which they asked the Magistrate to resign his official position and join the ranks of the Congress.

The Magistrate stated that on the evidence tendered by the prosecution he found all the accused guilty and sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

SWADESHI STORE AT SANDHURST ROAD.
Graduate Gujarati Ladies' Enterprise.

A Swadeshi store has been opened in the building of the Servants of India. Opposite Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, by the enterprise of several graduate Gujarati ladies of Bombay. Mrs. Hansa Mehta B.A., is the President of the managing committee and Shrimati Kantaben Khandwala B.A. and Shrimati Nalaben Desai B.A. are the secretaries. The members of the committee are Shrimati Lilaben Banker B.A., Shrimati Jayashri Bai B.A., Shrimati Mehta B.A. and Virbalaben Dixit.

The store which is recommended by the Desh Seviya Sangh has on sale a variety of Swadeshi cloth both for men and women, as also neckties, towels, napkins, etc. Soaps, toothbrushes and other toilet requisites and stationery are also available. Besides series of Deccani style made of pure Swadeshi yarn are also on sale.

TROOPS LEAVE SHOLAPUR.
POONA, June 2.

The first detachment of troops sent to Sholapur in connection with the enforcement of Martial Law, following the serious outbreak of rioting, were evacuated from Sholapur yesterday. Last night two companies of the Royal Ulster Rifles under Major Kowle returned to Poona and resumed barracks life. The Commanding Officer, Colonel Curry, remains in Sholapur with the rest of the battalion.

LAW OF SEDITION DEFIED.
HINGANGHAT, June 2.

A meeting was held here yesterday to read and sell proscribed literature. Mr. Govindho Khatat presiding. The audience numbered about 5,000. Hundreds of proscribed copies of extracts from proscribed books were purchased by the public at the meeting.—Free Press.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine months and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Monday. The total amounts offered were Rs. 3,50,00,000 and Rs. 2,00,75,00,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months bills at Rs. 96-6-0 aggregating Rs. 3,50,00,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-9-6 and above aggregating Rs. 1,94,25,00,000 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine and three months' bills were Rs. 4-13-4 and Rs. 5-9-5 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 28th May 1930 to the 31st May 1930 were Rs. 1,25,00,000 and Rs. 1,73,50,00,000 respectively. Intermediate nine and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 4th June to Monday, the 9th June at Rs. 96-7-0 and Rs. 98-10-0 per cent. respectively. Tenders for nine and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 10th June 1930. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 13th June 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY
Examination Result.

Out of 245 candidates who appeared at the Final L.C.P.S. Examination held in the current month the following 112 have passed:—

J. D. Abhyankar (P), N. Abraham (M), Y. Abraham (M), M. B. Adhikari (P), P. G. Advarya (A), D. M. Akut (P), D. G. Ambardikar (P), H. R. Antani (A), R. N. Ashtapure (P), B. K. Banati H(S), Miss S. J. Benjamin (A), S. D. Bhat (A), J. Bhat (A), P. J. Bhat H(S), M. J. Chape (M), K. M. Chhatrapati (A), M. N. Chiplunkar H(S), B. G. Dabholkar (A), U. H. Dave (A), V. K. Desai (P), C. G. Desai (A), J. R. Desai (A), N. A. Deshmukh (M), C. R. D. Deshpande (P), Miss M. Desouza H(D), H. N. Dhuri (M), C. R. R. Dingankar (M), V. M. Dougre (P), N. O. Deshi (A), P. G. Ekhot (P), P. D. Engineer (M), C. D. H. Gangule (M), K. B. Geyankar (M), D. T. Gajrani (M), A. R. Gmari (P), G. J. Gyani (M), D. R. Jayakar (G), M. C. V. V. Joshi (P), R. K. Kadkol (P), L. K. Kalani H(S), S. G. Kaluskar (P), S. N. Karde (M), C. Mrs. C. R. Kavalkar (P), S. B. Kavi (M), S. N. Kewalramani H(S), S. W. Khalsa H(S), M. D. Khatri H(S), S. W. Khatri (P), Miss S. R. Kolat (P), B. R. Kulkarni (P), S. S. Kulkarni (P), S. R. Limaye (P), K. H. Mankad (A), B. M. Mehta (A), G. R. Mohdekar (M), K. A. Mcholkar (P), B. D. Nadganda (P), K. R. Nair H(D), K. P. Narayan H(S), K. G. Nene (M), H. Nicodemus (M), B. H. Niphadkar (P), J. B. Noah (M), D. Panchoi (P), Miss K. G. Pandit (P), Miss R. S. Parulkar (M), C. K. Patel (M), C. J. Patel (A), C. F. Patel (M), D. G. Patel (A), G. O. Patel (M), S. S. Patil (M), J. C. Paul (M), S. D. Phadnis (P), G. H. Phatak (P), V. K. Prabhudesai (M), A. G. Purohit (A), G. B. Purohit (A), I. N. Purohit (A), S. J. Purwar (M), D. G. Pusalkar (P), D. T. Rabda (M), R. S. Raut (M), Miss K. P. Ravade (P), B. B. Savant H(S), H. N. Sayed (A), C. D. Shah (A), C. T. Shah (M), C. O. M. Shah (A), F. C. Shah (M), M. D. Shah (A), N. H. Shah (A), R. B. Shah (A), R. T. Shah (M), C. V. R. Shah (A), H. J. Sharma (M), M. N. Sheth (A), H. S. Shroff (G), M. O. K. B. Subhedar (P), S. M. Sukhia (A), B. G. Sukhia (A), R. R. Tamoli (M), C. A. P. Taneja H(S), Miss I. M. Tarkhadkar (P), S. S. Tendulkar (P), H. H. Teripudi (P), J. T. Thakar (P), V. A. Tilak (M), P. D. Tolia (A), Mrs. P. P. Tulpule (P), L. D. Vyas (M), C. P. M. Palleiro (G), M. C.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH

The Sevika are picketing as usual Mangaldas, Moolraj Goculdas Chhippi Chawlis, Mandvi, Vadram, Girgaon, Parel and Dadar cloth markets. It seems that picketing is having some desirable effect on the buying public. People when they see the non-violent picketing are persuaded that they should not go in for foreign cloth, they usually succumb and buy Swadeshi cloth. Even the Parsi women are usually accustomed to buy foreign cloth are coming round and a change is apparent in their choice and selection of cloth and saris.

The Desh Seviya Sangh lady volunteers are requested to be present at Bhagwan Kalyanjivadi, near Kabutar Khana, at 1-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

AMERICAN COTTON.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau.)
October 14.92-27
New York, June 2.
The New York Cotton futures market opened weak 4 points down from the previous close. A bearish trend prevailed in the market on lower Liverpool advices. A further lapse of 9 points was witnessed on more selling pressure about noon. During the latter part of the session market ruled weak on more favorable weather news. A drop of 27 points was registered at the close for October.

DEATH OF DR. J. E. SANDILANDS.

The death is announced of Dr. J. E. Sandilands, formerly Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, which occurred recently at his residence at Hampstead, London, of heart failure. He was appointed Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality in 1921. He went to England on leave preparatory to retirement by the end of last year.

MR. RAMCHANDRA BHAT.
To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir, My attention has been drawn to Bombay Congress Bulletin No. 23 of the 28th instant (published in English, Gujarati and Marathi languages), wherein it has been stated that I have given my bungalow to the Government for use free rent.

I emphatically say that this is quite false, and this silly and base anecdote has been circulated by one one with an intention to malign me.

I have not given even a single of my buildings, or properties at my place to any Government official with or without rent, and so there is no ground for circulation of the above noted false news. It will be noted that I have no bungalow in Baroli—Yours, etc.
RAMCHANDRA MADHAVRAM BHATT.
May 30.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.
Bombay Graduates' meeting. Theosophical Hall, French Bridge 8 p.m. St. Bhulabhai J. Desai presiding.
Muslim procession, starting at 4 p.m. from Dongri Maidan, terminating at Esplanade Maidan. Maulana Ahmed Sayeed to speak. King's Birthday—Banks closed.
THURSDAY, June 5.
Result of Intermediate Exam. in Arts, University Hall, 3 p.m.
FRIDAY, June 6.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-20 p.m.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT WEEK.—The Vice Parle Satyagraha Camp Udyoga Mandir has decided to organise a Boycott Week from Tuesday 3rd inst. to Sunday, 8th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S.S. "Mersea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 5th inst.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.—Swami Vishwamanda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the BHAGVAD GITA at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.—Members of the Bombay Shroffs Association will close their business on the following days:—
To-day (Tuesday) His Majesty's Birthday.
Thursday, (the 5th inst) The monthly day Mahatma Gandhi's Inauguration.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD SWADESHI BAZAR.
AT
MADHAV BAUG,
C. P. TANK.
Time 3 to 10 p.m.
MUSICAL PROGRAMME
BY
INDIAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC
FROM 8 P.M.
The Bazar will be kept open on Wednesday, 4th June, 1930 from 2 to 5-30 p.m. specially for ladies.

business on the following days:—
To-day (Tuesday) His Majesty's Birthday.
Thursday, (the 5th inst) The monthly day Mahatma Gandhi's Inauguration.
LECTURE ON HAND-SPINNING.—Mr. D. Wanjik the spinning expert from Vile Parle, will give instructive lecture on Hand-Spinning at Bhogilal Leichand's Hall at Marzban Road near Post Office, Andheri, where spinning class is conducted, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m.

SOUTH CANARA PROCESSION.
On Saturday last a procession organised by the South Canara Rajkiasabha, in sympathy with the National movement, started at 3 p.m. from the Maidan behind the Central Telegraph Office, and then taking a route via Hornby Road, Bazar Gate Street, Sir F. Mehta Road and Camivali Patel Street, ended at Dalal Street. The enthusiasm displayed at the time was very tense. In the procession the majority had taken part. Several Parsi and Hindu ladies took part in it.

PUBLIC MEETING AT PARSICOLONY (MATUNGA).
Under the auspices of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Parsi Colony, when Sits. Jitabhai P. Joshi, S. K. Pupala, Mrs. Lilawati Munshi will address the meeting.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.
(In pounds sterling.)
Remittances during the week ending 31 May 1930.
Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 31 May 1930.
Sterling purchases in India
Sterling taken over in London.
Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury.
Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury.
Council Bills.
Total 4,720,000

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION.
To-day's Graduates' Public Meeting.
A public meeting of the graduates of the University of Bombay will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Bhavabai Lodge, Theosophical Society, near French Bridge, when resolutions expressing indignation at the methods of repression adopted by Government and calling upon graduates to use Swadeshi clothes and articles and to boycott British goods in every way possible and to keep the University seat in the Bombay Legislature vacant will be proposed.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, will preside.
All graduates are requested to attend.

THE BOMBAY LAW CLASSES

The Bombay Law Classes re-open on the 9th JUNE, 1930, the oldest institution for coaching students for the High Court Pleaders (Advocates) Examination. Classes will meet in the morning at 10.30 to 12.30 p.m. at Soman Building, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

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2514

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1930.

WIDENING THE GULF.

As was only to be expected the "Times of India" exults over the promulgation of two more Ordinances by the Viceroy. It convinces itself that the Ordinance to penalise social boycott "should prove effective in defending Government servants." It is delighted over the second Ordinance intended to put a stop to "unlawful agitation, with the particular object of dealing with the no-tax and no-rent campaign. It has conjured up a lurid picture of the continued attempts of "agitators" to create a general state of anarchy and it is relieved that with the help of these two latest "lawless" laws the bureaucracy will find it possible to stop that "anarchy." Its cousin at Allahabad goes one better in its vilification of the Congress. It declares that the Government "have met with half-hearted support from the Moderates" and as regards the Congress, "it has deliberately turned away from the proffered hand of friendship and has done, and is still doing, its best to carry India down to the depths of despair, chaos and anarchy." The "Pioneer" pontifically adds: "This state of affairs cannot—must not—continue. And the sooner the Government realize the economic ruin that faces the country and puts the Congress in a position where it can do no further harm so much the sooner will its supporters be able to demonstrate that they are solidly behind the forces of law and order." The Allahabad Journal desires India "to be freed from this cancer of intimidation under the guise of non-violence and nationalism." This hypocritical outburst only means that the alien vested interests realize that the weapon of the boycott spells ruin to the continuance of the economic exploitation of the country in interests other than those of its Nationals. The boycott movement has told.

The Congress is not the body which is reducing the country to "despair." It is not the body which will involve the country in "economic ruin." The people of this country who support the Congress, who look upon it as their "most representative political institution, are not so devoid of intelligence as to pin their faith to an institution which will economically ruin them. On the contrary, the activities of the Congress, they realise, promote healthy indigenous industry, advance the economic well-being of the people, induce in them a unifying political consciousness and conduce towards the stabilisation of those reforming processes in every direction which Indian Nationalism has set into being. It is because the Congress activity is based on non-violence and truth under the inspiring guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, that there is not the slightest danger to the social and economic fabric of society being disturbed in this country. The Congress method is one of peaceful evolution, not of sanguinary revolution.

But those who desire the preservation for them in India of an exclusive commercial field and every favour, those who uphold monopoly and privilege and landlordism are naturally anxious to destroy the power of the Congress. The latest Viceregal Ordinances have valiantly come to their rescue. But does Lord Irwin realise that the embargo on picketing, the repression of the natural and genuine grievances of the agriculturist, the illegitimate support given by his "lawless" ukase to the liquor trade will only widen the gulf of bitterness between the people of this country and the Government? The Bardoli agitation was perfectly constitutional. The new Ordinance is intended to take away even this elementary right of organised protest from the peasants, even apart from the Civil Disobedience movement. For, how can under the Ordinance the peasants be asked to secure redress of their genuine economic grievances as a result of unjust enhancement of land revenue? The right of peaceful picketing is held by all civilised governments to be a right which every citizen is entitled to enjoy and exercise. Under the new Ordinance even "loitering" is sought to be penalised. We warn Lord Irwin and his counsellors, who evidently believe that the Indian people can be dragged into ac-

quiescence of every bureaucratic assault on their self-respect and their fundamental rights, that the policy of resource rule by the enactment of lawless laws will fail, as it has failed in every other country.

"UNCLEAN FIGHT"

We ask the Government of Bombay whether they hold it to be consonant with civilised notions of government to permit their forces of "law and order" at Dharasana to behave as they have been alleged to be behaving recently in resisting the "attack" of Civil Resisters on the salt pans. When a distinguished social worker like Mr. Amritlal Thakkar severely criticises Government policy in dealing with the "raiders," such criticism should be, very particularly, an eye-opener to our Liberal leaders. None of Bombay's Liberal leaders have so far protested against the "terrorism" practised by the local officials and their underlings. We recommend our Liberals to follow the example of Shriyats G. K. Devdhar, Natarajan, Husain B. Teybji and Faiz Teybji and visit Dharasana, inspect the largely filled hospitals, interview the wounded and convince themselves about the truth of Mr. Amritlal Thakkar's criticism of Government methods of resisting the raiders as "an unclean and unclean fight." The Civil Resisters have no desire whatsoever to escape arrest and imprisonment. Government could have arrested them promptly, without embarking upon the policy of "frankfurter" which is being pursued at Dharasana. Mr. Thakkar thus describes the method followed: "I saw several wounded in hospital trampled under horses' feet, none to mention lathi blows on the head and other parts of the body. The sight reminded me of the wounded Indian soldiers returned from Mesopotamia in 1917-18, with this difference that none of the Satyagrahis soldiers had raised a stick nor resisted assault on them." The difference is significant. The conduct of the Satyagrahis increases the prestige of Mahatma's movement and correspondingly decreases the prestige of an autocratic administration. For this decline, Government are solely to blame. It appears, indeed, from some accounts, that some of their agents at Dharasana have ignored considerations of humanity to such an extent as even to tell Red Cross workers that they are an unlawful assembly and prevent them from conducting their humanitarian work.

COMING TO A HEAD.

If the "Times of India" and the "Pioneer" could clamour for the heads of Congressmen, there was no reason why the Lahore echo of Anglo-India, the "Civil and Military Gazette," should not have done so. Hence "sooner or later the Congress," the Lahore paper says, "must be declared an unlawful assembly, for its activities are wholly responsible for the present disturbances and in spite of the vows of its supporters little is heard now of non-violence." To hold the Congress responsible for disturbances, although in no case of disturbance has a public impartial inquiry been held for obvious reasons, notwithstanding repeated challenges, is a piece of Anglo-Indian impudence possible only in India where these journals are conscious of official protection whatever their crime. To say that "little is heard now of non-violence" is unblushingly to pretend an ignorance of which the "Civil and Military Gazette" cannot be guilty. For, there is nobody in India who has not heard, for instance, of Dharasana.

But these libels on the Congress have a sinister purpose behind them. "Sooner or later the Congress must be declared an unlawful assembly." This campaign against the Congress has, as we have pointed out on previous occasions, gone on for some time past. Its distant echo was heard even in the House of Lords. Now it is coming to a head and we shall not be very much surprised to find presently that Lord Irwin's last two Ordinances were only designed to lead to a third against the Congress itself. Anglo-India has decided about it and when Anglo-India has decided about anything, we be to the Government, that darts to flout its wishes.

As this is not all. Another fiat has been issued to the Government by the "Civil and Military Gazette." It wants provisions empowering magistrates to "sentence men and youths to corporal punishments instead of imprisonment." It demands for the rank and file, "a few strokes of the cat." Savage as this suggestion is, the "Civil and Military Gazette" is saying what broadly is already being practised with lathis and dandas. But the Lahore paper demands the "cat" "for fall to men is often better than their own homes." What an eloquent commentary on 150 years of Britain's

benevolent interest in India! At the same time, what an arrogant sense of racial superiority!

WITHDRAW MARTIAL LAW

The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce is thoroughly justified in its protest, in a letter it has addressed to the Government of Bombay, against the continuance of the Martial Law regime at Sholapur. It rightly declares: "There is a general impression prevalent that Martial Law was declared without there being sufficient justification for the step and that it is being inconveniently prolonged." The most proper thing for Government is to withdraw Martial Law at once and to put the city again under the administration of Civil authority. They must then immediately institute a public inquiry into the recent tragic events at Sholapur, through a Committee which will command public confidence. Incidents are happening at Sholapur which exacerbate public feeling upon the legal or constitutional justification for the creation of these tribunals or the provisions of law under which they were empowered to pass sentences of imprisonment varying from one to ten years. As this point is of considerable importance and as I personally entertain grave doubts regarding the legality of the sentences imposed by the Military Court at Sholapur, I think I owe no apology for raising this question which is of vital interest both to the public and to the Government.

"INDIA'S DECISIVE HOUR."

The Indian national movement is attracting considerable attention now on the Continent and even the German Press, which so far has commented on it in a manner not unpalatable to the British Tories, now sees the necessity of presenting both sides of the case to its readers. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of May 6 has a long leading article on the Indian unrest. This influential journal declares that "India's decisive hour" has now come and hopes Britain will realise that the longer India is denied freedom, the greater will be her difficulties in this country. It criticises caustically a recent remark of Mr. Garvin in the "Observer" that Lord Irwin is displaying the "patience of a saint" in dealing with the Indian situation. Particularly illuminating is the comment of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" that the Indian movement for freedom no longer depends upon Mahatma Gandhi's initiative and guidance. It is now self-directed. But will British politicians take to heart the advice of this leading German journal that they should in the interests of their own country seek a way out of the present "impasse" in India, "before it is too late"?

DISHONEST JOURNALISM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle": Sir,—The success, attending the Congress is too much for the Anglo-Indian paper of Bori Bunder, the "well-disciplined non-violent national movement" is extending on its nerves and in its frantic efforts to vilify the Congress has opened its columns to a regular campaign of slander and vilification. The most shameful lies are published under glaring headlines, and under the same headlines they are contradicted. In the issue of 31st May under the heading "Attempted Arrest at Naini Tal Congress House," a prominent place is given to the following:—"Congress volunteers in Naini Tal showed considerable strategy yesterday evening in announcing their intention of auctioning confectionery and salt at Naini Temple. It appears that their object was to draw the police to guard the temple and thus leave the way clear for some of them to try and burn the Secretariat Buildings. They succeeded in starting the fire, but the Fire Brigade, a recent innovation in Naini Tal were prompt on the scene and in a few minutes had extinguished the fire."

Immediately after this, in the next para, we read "The fire at the Secretariat last night has been traced to a careless clerk leaving a lighted cigarette on his table."

This paper is a 100 per cent Government organ and thus naturally opposed to the national movement, which it has taken upon its head to stamp it out. Even after knowing certain news to be false and later publishing them as such it has the effrontery to force it upon its readers under bold headings. May be, this strategy is indulged in to misinform such of its readers as have not the time to go through the whole details and just pass a hurried glance at the heading. The national movement is gaining ground steadily under the able guidance of the Congress in spite of all the obstacles placed in its way, and this has driven the Bori Bunder dace so hysterical that in its efforts to attribute every case of murder, riot or arson to the Congress, it refuses to draw a line between truth and falsehood.—Yours, etc.

J. HORMASJI.

COURTS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

THE LEGAL ASPECT.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The proclamation of Martial Law at Sholapur and the creation of special military tribunals which have awarded extreme sentences for the infringement of certain regulations framed by the military authorities give rise to questions of considerable legal and constitutional interest to which the attention of the Government has apparently not so far been directed. I refer to the legality of the courts constituted under the martial law and the validity of the sentences imposed by them. The communiqué of the Government of Bombay, recently published, contains several matters but is singularly devoid of enlightenment upon the legal or constitutional justification for the creation of these tribunals or the provisions of law under which they were empowered to pass sentences of imprisonment varying from one to ten years. As this point is of considerable importance and as I personally entertain grave doubts regarding the legality of the sentences imposed by the Military Court at Sholapur, I think I owe no apology for raising this question which is of vital interest both to the public and to the Government.

VAGUE NOTIONS.

Before I approach this topic I think it is necessary in the first place to clear up the vague and ill-defined notions which are generally entertained regarding the meaning of the term "Martial Law." According to an eminent authority, Sir James Stephens, History of the Criminal Law of England Vol. I, p. 20, the expression has been used at different times in four different senses, each of which must be carefully distinguished from the others.

DIFFERENT INTERPRETATIONS.

1. In very early times, various systems of law co-existed in England—e.g. the common law, the ecclesiastical law, the law of the Court of Admiralty. One of those was the law martial exercised by the constable and marshal over troops in actual service and especially in the foreign service.

2. The power of the constable and marshal over troops in actual war was sought to be extended by various English sovereigns to the civil population in cases of emergencies arising out of insurrections, riots and civil disturbances and especially for the punishment by military tribunals of breaches of the peace. This (i.e. the punishment of the civil population by military tribunals) was declared to be illegal by the Petition of Right.

3. When standing armies were introduced, the powers of the constable and marshal became obsolete; and the discipline of the Army was provided for by annual Mutiny Acts which contained express regulations for the purpose provided for in the Army Discipline Act which is annually brought into force. These regulations form a code which is often called martial law.

4. Although martial law in sense (1) is obsolete, and in sense (2) is declared by the Petition of Right to be illegal, the expression has survived, and has been applied to a very different thing, namely, to the "Common Law" right of the Crown and its representatives to repel force by force in the case of a rebellion or insurrection, and to act against rebels or foreign enemies. The Petition of Right (3 Ch. J. C. 1, S. 8, 7, 8, 9, 10) recites the practice of various English sovereigns to issue commissions under the Great Seal constituting military tribunals for the punishment of rebels in suppression or derogation of the ordinary tribunals of the land, declares such commissions to be "wholly and directly contrary to the said laws and statutes of this your realm" and provides that thenceforth no commissions of like nature may issue forth to any person or persons whatsoever.

The distinctive feature in all these commissions was that they authorised not merely the suppression of revolts by military force, which is undoubtedly legal, but the subsequent punishment of offenders by military tribunals, which the Petition of Right forbids and declares to be wholly illegal.

ILLEGAL IN PEACE TIMES.

As to the legal character of punishments imposed by military tribunals, Lord Coke (3rd Institute, C. 7, p. 52) observes, "If a Lieutenant or other that hath commission of martial authority in time of peace, hang or execute any man by colour of martial law, this is murder; for this is against Magna Charta, C. 29." Similar observations are made by Hale in his history of the Common Law.

These authorities seem to show that it is illegal for the Crown to resort to martial law as a special mode of punishing rebellion. In other words, the Crown has an undoubted prerogative to at-

tack an army of rebels by regular forces under military law, conducting themselves as armies in the field usually do. This prerogative must, of course, include the powers necessary to suppress the rebellion and to restore peace and to permit the ordinary law of the land to take effect. As soon, however, as the actual conflict was over, it would be the duty of the military authorities to hand over their prisoners to the Civil Powers. This is clear from the case of Wolfe Tone (27 State Trials 624, 625) a British subject who, having been captured when the French surrendered, was sent up to Dublin barracks, tried by Court Martial and sentenced to death for having participated in the Irish rebellion. The Court of King's Bench immediately granted a habeas corpus, and directed the sheriff to take into custody the provost-marshal and officers in charge, and to see that Mr. Tone was not executed.

According to this view, martial law is nothing more than "the temporary assumption, by the military officers of the Crown of absolute power, exercised by military force, for the purpose of suppressing an insurrection or resisting an invasion. The proclamation of martial law, in this sense, would only be a notice to all whom it might concern that such a course was about to be taken. It is not possible to distinguish martial law, thus described and explained, from the common law duty which is incumbent on every man, and especially on every magistrate, to use any degree of physical force that may be required for the suppression of a violent insurrection and which is incumbent as well on soldiers as on civilians. The proclamation of martial law makes no difference whatever in the duties of the troops or the liabilities of the rioters. Without any such declaration, the troops are enrolled, and bound, to destroy life and property to any extent which might be strictly necessary to restore order. It is difficult to see what further power they could have, except that of punishing the offenders afterwards, and this is expressly forbidden by the Petition of Right."

SIR JAMES STEPHENS' VIEW. Sir James Stephens' History of the Criminal Law, Vol. I, p. 215, summarises his view of martial law in general in the following propositions:—

1. Martial law is the assumption by officers of the Crown of absolute power, exercised by military force, for the suppression of an insurrection, and the restoration of order and lawful authority.

2. The officers of the Crown are justified in any exertion of physical force, extending to the destruction of life and property to any extent and in any manner that they are required for the purpose. They are not justified in inflicting punishment after resistance has been suppressed and after the ordinary courts of justice can be re-opened.

3. The Courts-martial, as they are called, by which martial law, in its sense of the word, is administered, are not, properly speaking, courts-martial or courts at all. They are merely committees formed for the purpose of carrying into execution the discretionary power assumed by the Government. They are only justified in doing, with any forms and in any manner, whatever is necessary to suppress insurrection, and to restore peace and the authority of the law."

CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS OVERLOOKED.

It is submitted that the law in India is no way different. The Viceroy, as the representative of His Majesty the King Emperor, cannot claim a prerogative on behalf of the Crown which the Petition of Right expressly denied to exist. Nor can he, by any legislation or ordinance, assume a power in derogation of any statute of the Imperial Parliament. As far as I have been able to understand the ordinance proclaimed by the Viceroy on 13th May does not profess to create any special military tribunals at Sholapur, but it only empowers the military authorities to frame certain regulations under the martial law. In so far as the regulations could be construed as measures which were necessary for the suppression of insurrection and the restoration of peace and the authority of the law, they were perfectly legal. But, in fact, these regulations look suspiciously like legislative enactments and the punishment for infringement of them after the suppression of the civil disturbance is patently illegal and ultra vires. The military court at Sholapur is very much like the old tribunals which were constituted by Commissions issued under the Great Seal for the punishment of rebels in derogation of the ordinary criminal tribunals of the land which were suppressed by the Petition of Right. I do not at all wish to suggest that the Government of India have acted in this matter in

NOTES OF THE DAY

Opportune Warning.

Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues cannot say that they are satisfied that their Indian policy, or rather their inability to form any definite policy, has the approval of their own rank and file. It is not only the Left Wingers in the Labour Party whose voice is raised in emphatic protest against repression in India, but against the mysterious silence of the Government regarding opening up negotiations with Mahatma Gandhi. A number of correspondents to the "Daily Herald" and the "New Leader" warn them of the peril underlying their support of resolute rule. The "New Leader" commenting upon Mr. Benn's speech says: "It almost extinguishes the hope for application of reason and sanity to the settlement of the Indian problem." Mr. Brailsford, too, follows up his recent illuminating articles in that journal regarding the Indian situation, by an opportune warning to the MacDonald Government. He warns them that if resolute rule in India continues, even "The Moderate Party will melt away, the Simon Report will hardly be discussed, and only a few tame elderly magnates will dare attend the Round Table Conference."

Will He Have The Courage?

Will Mr. MacDonald have the courage and the statesmanship to refuse to be browbeaten by the Tories and take an independent line regarding India? The first thing he must do is to release Mahatma Gandhi, declare an amnesty for political prisoners and then open up negotiations with the Mahatma. He should realise by this time that India will never be cowed down by repression. He can set up—and get through the farce of a Round Table Conference, but the co-operation of a few toolies and communists will not enable him to solve Britain's difficulty in India.

Too Late.

Protesting against the harsh behaviour of officials towards under-trial political prisoners, the "Tribune" of Lahore refers to the case of Rajzara Hans Raj ex-M.L.A. and a universally respected leader of the Punjab. We agree that his trial in jail and the fact that he was brought before the Magistrate in chains and handcuffs like an ordinary felon cannot but react against the Government. We also agree that calculated attempts to humiliate arrested men, failure to conduct prosecutions in strict accordance with the forms of law and award of heavy sentences do "smack of vindictive severity." But we are afraid, it is their waste of time to suggest to Government that there is a "right way" of dealing with political prisoners. For the treatment that is accorded to the political prisoners is not because of any lack of appreciation of the "right way." The "wrong way" has been chosen because political opponents are not regarded as any better than ordinary felons. And now that repression has progressed far on its merry way, with the evident approval of Simla and Whitehall, our contemporaries' protest and suggestion are both too late.

A Thought For The Day.

In order to enforce our national demand, it is necessary to take such steps as lie in our power—because mere appeal to the sweet reasonableness of the Britisher will be ineffectual. Weak Providence has in His mercy given us a weapon which we can use with great effect. This weapon is economic boycott, i.e., boycott of British goods. It has been used with great effect in Ireland and China. It was also used to great advantage during the Swadeshi movement nearly twenty years ago, and partly during the Non-co-operation movement. It is a weapon which we should wield not with the object of hurting any other people—but with the sole object of enforcing our national demand and of effecting our national salvation. We are not inspired by spite or hatred towards the foreigner but by love for our people, for our national industry and our nation's freedom."

—SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE.

Filling The Hall.

Soprano: "Did you notice how my voice filled the Hall last night?"

Contralto: "Yes, dear, in fact I noticed several people leaving to make room for it."

deliberate defiance of constitutional law; but they have, no doubt, overlooked the constitutional limitations imposed upon their powers and it is time they realised their position and did something to annul the extreme sentences which have been imposed by the military tribunal at Sholapur. I, however, think that the best course to adopt under the circumstances is for some public-spirited person to move the High Court to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus and get the matter judicially decided.

B. P. C. C. 'War Council's' Decision.

PICKETING TO BE CARRIED ON MORE INTENSELY.

The Viceroy's Ordinances prohibiting picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops has not in the least affected the present activities of the Congress Committee and the Desh Sevika Sangha.

To discuss the situation, a meeting of the "War Council" was held on Monday which lasted over an hour and a half. The discussion centred on the formation of a scheme to intensify the present picketing of foreign cloth and to take up the picketing of the liquor shops also which have been left untouched so far.

As regards the picketing of foreign cloth, a suggestion was discussed to extend it to fresh centres in the Port, not only to the Indian dealers but also to English firms like Whiteaway Ltd. and the Desh Sevika Sangha could not spare these women volunteers to tackle these new centres, the Congress Satyagrahi volunteers might take up this work.

The picketing of liquor shops would be undertaken by the Congress volunteers. As soon as the scheme under discussion is completed, an appeal for more volunteers would be issued.

FALSE NEWS.

There is no foundation for the report published by the "Evening News" that the proposed scheme includes the picketing of other British goods besides cloth. No such

suggestion was made before the meeting. The scheme is still under consideration, and will be completed at further meetings of the "War Council."

As the salt Satyagraha will have performed to be dropped on account of the monsoon, the Congress activities will be now concentrated on the picketing movement.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING.

A SETTLEMENT REACHED.

The Conference between the Desh Sevika and the foreign cloth dealers has been going on for some days past, in which Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Advocate, is taking a leading part. As a result of his efforts, it is understood, a settlement has been reached. Under the settlement, the dealers would be allowed time till the ensuing Diwali to dispose of their existing stock of foreign cloth.

As regards fresh shipments, the settlement allows the importers to accept goods shipped from England upto 18th May. But they would be required to cancel all orders for cloth which has not been shipped by that date. Goods shipped from England after 18th May should not be accepted by the dealers.

The settlement which has almost been completed will be signed by the parties within a couple of days.

WADALA "RAIDERS" CONGRATULATED

"SHOOT ME IF YOU LIKE."

Sikh Boy's Reply To Sergeant.

To congratulate the Satyagrahis who took part in "raiding" the Wadala Salt Works the B.P.C.C. organised a procession on Monday evening. The procession which consisted of a large number of Satyagrahis and about 50 Desh Sevika started from the Congress House and after parading through Girgaum, Back Road, Bhulabhai, Kallabadi, and Dholi Talao reached the Esplanade Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

At the Esplanade Maidan a meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Jinnabhai Joshi.

In his opening speech the president announced that there would be no more "official" raids on Wadala under the auspices of the Satyagraha Committee, but the public were free to "raid" the Salt Works at any time they liked.

Regarding the future programme of work he said that the issue of new Ordinances by the Viceroy had given them opportunity for more work. As picketing of foreign cloth shops and liquor shops which were declared to be "crime" they should comment the "crime" in large numbers and court arrest. He appealed to the women to join the Desh Sevika Sangha and start picketing of liquor shops also.

SATYAGRAHIS CONGRATULATED.

Mr. S. K. Pupala congratulated the volunteers who participated in the Wadala "raids". He appealed to every Indian to rally to the Congress flag and carry on the struggle for freedom. He thanked the Viceroy for issuing two more Ordinances and thereby providing work for Congress volunteers.

MRS. MUNSHI CONDEMNES REPRESSION.

Mrs. Munshi said that now the work before the country was to defy the new Ordinances by carrying on the picketing of foreign cloth shops and liquor shops vigorously. If they wanted that the Mahatma should be released they must win Swaraj. The Government, by their ever-increasing repression and issuing of new Ordinances had made it clear that they were not prepared to give up their raid on this country.

INDIANS ARE WIDE-AWAKE. Dr. Abdus Salam said that Indians who were wide-awake now would not be cowed down by repression.

Sardar Pratap Singh, who had taken part in Sunday's "raid" at Wadala, said that the lathi charge of the police was nothing compared to what the Sikhs had faced at Guruka Bag and Jalito.

GURUKA-BAG BOY HERO.

He presented a Sikh boy of 17 named Ragbir Singh who had taken part in the "raid" at Wadala. Ragbir Singh was sent to jail for six months for taking part in the Guruka Bag Satyagraha. He came to Bombay a few days back and knowing that a Sikh Jatha was participating in the

"raid" on Wadala joined it. He managed to reach the salt pans on Sunday and while trying to pick up salt he was pushed back by a sergeant, but instead of being refused to leave his place, he refused to leave his place.

"SHOOT ME IF YOU LIKE." On seeing this the sergeant probably with a view to frighten the young Satyagrahi pointed his pistol at him, but the boy instead of showing any signs of weakness opened his breast and asked the sergeant to shoot. The sergeant was so much impressed with the courage of the boy that he willingly allowed him to take as much salt as he liked and consequently Ragbirsingh returned with a bag full of salt from Wadala.

TRAIN TO RECEIVE MORE BLOWS.

Sardar Lal Singh, another Sikh volunteer, who led the Satyagrahi batch of the "A" Ward on Sunday and whose arm was fractured by lathi blows said that he did not like to see a volunteer removed from the field in a stretcher as soon as he received one or two blows. A volunteer must be so trained as not to leave his place till he received at least 15 blows. He accordingly wanted the volunteers to be trained for receiving "lathi" blows.

WORLD "UNDER-TRIALS"

Remanded Into Police Custody Beyond Legal Limit.

An interesting legal position has arisen with regard to the remaining Satyagrahi prisoners, about 900 or so, who are still confined in World Chawls.

The period of remand for these prisoners has already expired, and the police have not taken from the Magistrate an order for further remand.

Under the law, it is illegal to detain undertrial prisoners without a remand order from the Magistrate. The prisoners, therefore, asked the advice of the Congress Committee whether they should refuse to be detained illegally.

The Congress Committee have advised them that as true Satyagrahis they should not escape from custody. They should not concern themselves with the legality or otherwise of the imprisonment.

STUDENTS AND NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

Move For Their Participation.

The Bombay Presidency Youth League is contemplating holding propaganda meetings and distributing literature exhorting College students to take their due share in the present national movement. A number of conferences will be held at various educational centres in the Presidency such as Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Nasik, Hyderabad (Sind), Karachi, etc., to devise ways and means and a programme to enable all students to take part in the great struggle whatever their capacity or ability.

AUSTRALIAN DEFEAT HAMPSHIRE.

An Innings And Eight Runs Victory.

LONDON, June 2. In the match between Australians and Hampshire which began on Saturday at Southampton the Australians beat Hampshire by an innings and eight runs. Australians 334, Hampshire 151 and 175. —Reuter.

CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

HUMANITARIAN WORK APPRECIATED.

Gets Financial Help And Sympathy From Public.

The Congress Free Hospital which owed its existence to the munificence of Seth Mohanlal Javeri was opened on May 24 to render medical and surgical aid to the Congress volunteers and public receiving injuries during the police lathi charges or firing which has earned a good name in so short a time. Dr. D. D. Sathaye is in charge of the hospital and with him are associated Drs. T. O. Shah, Erulkar and Bacha.

150 WOUNDED WARRIORS. At present there are about 150 indoor patients in the hospital which include volunteers and spectators injured and assaulted in the salt raids at Wadala and Dharasana and the firing at Bhendi Bazar.

The hospital is receiving financial aid and help from all the prominent merchants and the different merchant associations in the city. The following are some of those who are helping the hospital financially: (1) The Grain

MUSLIMS' SUPPORT TO CONGRESS.

To-day's Procession In The City.

In order to express full sympathy with the Congress movement a big procession of the Muslims of Bombay will start from Doorny's Maidan to-day (Tuesday). The procession is organised by the Congress Muslim Party and the Glassware Merchants, Hardware Merchants, Paper Merchants, Brass and Vessel Merchants, Piece-goods Merchants, hosiery Merchants, Kazi Moholla Timber Merchants, Mustafa Bazar Timber Merchants, Cutlery and Sundry goods Merchants, Millinery Merchants, Pearl Merchants, Trunk Merchants and all the other merchants will join it.

It will pass through Bhendi Bazar, Pylone, Bhuleswar, Zaveri Bazar, Jumna Masjid, Crawford Market, Hornby Road and Esplanade Maidan, where a meeting will be held in which Maulana Ahmed Sayeed, Secretary, Jamiatul Ulama-i-Hind will deliver a speech on the present situation.

Maulana Ahmed Sayeed is daily giving religious discourses at Hala Mohalla, near Minar Mosque at 9 p.m.

Merchants' Association have supplied one motor ambulance. (2) Chemists' Association is supplying free of charge all medicines required. (3) Hospital requisites and surgical appliances are supplied by the Bombay Surgical Company. (4) The Kapad Bazar and Puntar Association is supplying mattresses. (5) Mr. Mansukh Chagani has supplied iron cots. (6) The fruit-sellers of the Crawford Market are sending every morning basketful of fruits. (7) Vegetable Dealers' Association supplies vegetables. (8) Milk, butter and curds are supplied by the Byculla Dairy. Mr. M. M. K. Eddar and Seth Dayaram Shah (3) Ice is supplied by the Bombay Crystal Ice Works. (10) Electric fittings and requisites are supplied by the Electric Dealers' Association and in every room table fans are kept.

The authorities of Sir Harkishandas Narotandas Hospital have allowed the use of their operation theatre. They are also helping the Congress Hospital by supplying nurses and some members of their staff. The authorities of the Congress Hospital are grateful to all those who are helping them in this humanitarian work.

CABLES IN BRIEF.

Scheveningen. Czechoslovakia has eliminated Holland from Davis Cup by three matches to two. —Reuter.

Bradman. Australian cricketer, making 47 not out, for the Australian team against Hampshire succeeded in scoring 1000 runs by the end of May. He is the first Australian batsman to accomplish the feat. He is the world's record holder with a score of 452. —B. O. W.

Ted Phelps, son of Bossie Phelps, well-known Thames waterman, has won the World's Professional Sculling Championship defeating Bert Barry, holder, over Putney-Mortlake course by a large margin of 38 seconds. —B. O. W.

A. P. F. Chapman captain, England in First Test Match between England and Australians which commences at Nottingham on 13th June. —Reuter.

GHARWALS PUSH BACK BRITISH TROOPS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Replied to Justice Suleman witness stated that there was no express provision that one armed car should follow another leading car of its subsection even if there was danger of its tramping over intervening crowd. Changing of crowds, he said, was the duty of the police and could be shouldered by military only when police had ceased to function.

UNDERTRIALS "NO." Mahomed Yusuf told the Committee that he informed the under-trial prisoners in the Fort of the facilities given them for giving evidence before the Committee but all of them told him that in the absence of a non-official on the Committee they would not come out to assist it.

TRIAL OF CORPORAL CUMMIN.

"Prima Facie" Case Established.

ESHWAR, May 31. The trial began here to-day before Mr. O. K. Caroe, Joint District Magistrate, Peshawar of Corporal Cummin, 2nd Battalion, Coy. 1, under Section 304 (2) I.P.C. (causing death by a negligent act) for the alleged murder of two children of Sardar Ganga Singh.

The prosecution story was that Sardar Ganga Singh with two children was seated on the front seat of a tonga, while his wife, with two deceased children, and a female relative were sitting at the back. Yesterday they were going to the city in connection with a Sikh festival. At 9-15 a.m. in the morning as they passed through Kabuli Gate, suddenly a shot rang out from inside the ground floor of the Town Hall opposite Kabuli Gate Police Station. The bullet hit the Sikh gentleman's wife at the back and also struck the two children sitting by her side. One of these was a girl about ten years of age, while the other was an infant about one and half year old.

People began to collect and surrounded the tonga. Both the children were taken to the Lady Reading Hospital, where they died shortly after admission, but Sardar Ganga Singh's wife is still in hospital.

The defence was that an inspection would be had very shortly and with other members of his unit, Corporal Cummin was cleaning his rifle. He had, however, by mistake put the magazine into the rifle and also by mistake had used the bolt in cleaning. He did not notice that a cartridge must have come into the chamber and when he was cleaning the rifle, it went off.

In evidence it transpired from the statement of a military witness that soldiers had no authority to load their rifles or even to keep magazines in them while in the city. On the contrary, they had been directed to carry magazines in their pockets. The Corporal had against army instructions put the magazine into his rifle and later considering it to be empty used the bolt which brought one cartridge into the chamber. The result was that later on the trigger having been pressed, the rifle went off. A "prima facie" case was therefore established against the accused.

LAHORE CASE APPROVER TURNS HOSTILE

Justice Halder Snubs Govt. Advocate.

LAHORE, May 31. At the resumed hearing of the Lahore Conspiracy case, the approver Ramasandras, who has turned hostile retracted his statement in the lower court saying that it was false and was made at the instance of the Police officials.

"Who were those Police officials?" inquired Mr. Justice Hilton.

Witness replied that they were Inspector Attashullah Shah and the Superintendent of Police whose name he did not remember. There was some breeze in the court when the Prosecution led the evidence to show that the accused Rajguru knew Hindi and Urdu. There was a passage-arms between Mr. Noad, Government Advocate, and Justice Agha Halder on Mr. Noad's statement on the first day when Rajguru applied for an interpreter.

Justice Halder remarked "Mr. Noad, if you are a member of the English Bar, I also have been a member of the English Bar." —Free Press.

Ban On Gandhi Caps.

(From A Correspondent.)

Messrs. Killeck Nixon and Co. who are agents of Shrivastav Miras have put a ban on Gandhi cap wearers. They are not allowed to enter the compound, whether they be their own employees or visitors. Agitation is made to have this ban removed.

NO MORE BUSINESS UNLESS EVERYTHING IS SETTLED.

Observance Of Contracts Impossible.

CUT-PIECE MERCHANT'S LETTER TO GOVT.

The following resolutions have been passed at the general meeting of the Bombay Cut-piece Merchants' Association, held on 19th May:

In view of the fact that the political situation has not improved this meeting adhering to the principle underlying the resolution of 14th April 1930, resolves that the limit of three months for which time members were enjoined not to indent or purchase any more foreign goods be extended, and it is further resolved that until there is a settlement of the national demands and until this Association decides in that behalf, no member of this Association shall either directly or indirectly indent or purchase or cause to be indented or purchased any kind of foreign goods and cut-piece goods from stock or through agents, whether on commission or on approval or from auction sales or in any other manner, from any market whatsoever including the C.A.B. Market, the Japanese Bazar, Moolji Jetha Market, the Memon Mohalla, etc., in Bombay, or any other place outside Bombay.

This Association resolves that the following statement be sent to the Government: "This Association hereby asserts that its members have always respected the sanctity of their contracts and carried them out, and do not intend violating the same in future. In view, however, of the present state of trade due to the political situation, in case any more goods be shipped, all the parties concerned viz., the dealers, importers, banks and shippers will suffer great losses and a greater and more delicate situation is likely to arise resulting in financial crisis consequent on locking-up of Capital."

This Association therefore warns all parties that the observance of contracts has become impossible in the present circumstances, and draws their attention to the advisability of coming to some arrangement with the buyers by canceling or suspending their contracts from time to time as may be found necessary."

BOMBAY DERBY SWEEP.

Draw By Stock Exchange.

The draw for the Derby Sweep organised by the Bombay Stock Exchange took place on Monday afternoon at the Stock Exchange Hall in the presence of members. The race will be run on Wednesday, 4th instant. The total subscriptions to the Sweep amount to Rs. 2,03,130 and the prizes will be as follows:

Winner Rs. 31,252
Second horse Rs. 40,626
Third horse Rs. 20,313
Starters Rs. 40,626
The balance of Rs. 20,313 is reserved for expenses and fund.
HORSES TO RUN.

The following horses have been selected as a result of the Bombay Stock Exchange draw:

The Scout II E 330
Trews K 461
Lansdowne E 376
Blad E 668
Parthenon T 597
Silver Flare M 799
Rustum Pasha H 167
Adion K 690
Seer P 875
Bargany F 104
The Sponger P 87
Dick Swiveller O 24
Carleoon L 203
Dilite M 574
Tetragram L 716
Noble Star N 749
Sea Rover O 950
B. lyffris O 777
Parenthesis Q 783
Grand Sakite M 223

DERBY SWEEP.

Probables.

LONDON, June 2. Following are the Derby probabilities:

Dick Swiveller (F. Fox), Sea Rover (Steve Donoghue), Parenthesis and Carleoon both are scratched to-day.

BETTING. Following is Victoria Club call-over on Derby:

Dilite five to two; Rustum Pasha seven to one taken and offered; Trews hundred to nine offered hundred to eight taken; Silver Flare hundred to eight taken and offered; Ballyferries and Blenheim hundred to six offered 18/1 taken; Noble Star eighteen to one; Hail and the Scout twenty-five to one; Dick Swiveller twenty-eight to one taken and offered; Seer and Bargany thirty-three to one offered; Sea Rover fifty to one offered six to five to one taken; The Sponger six to one; Grand Sakite, Lansdowne and Parthenon hundred to one; Adion and Tetragram two hundred to one offered. —Reuter.

MORE HARROWING TALES FROM DHARASANA.

(Continued from page 1.) Committee to enlist their names for going to Dharasana. "THE FARMER'S CONFERENCE." Farmers of the Broach district are meeting to-day at Jumbusar under the presidency of Sgt. Dadabhai P. Desai. Great enthusiasm prevails owing to this conference.

VISITORS TO DHARASANA.

BULSAR, June 2. Mr. G. K. Deodhar of the Servants of India Society, arrived here this morning. He attended the prayer of the Volunteers at Bulsar Camp. He also visited the Satyagraha hospitals where the wounded Volunteers are being treated. Messrs. A. V. Thakkar and Dr. Bhaskar Patel showed him round.

Mr. Deodhar made inquiries from individual volunteers and doctors as to the nature of the injuries and how the Police beat them. He is visiting Dharasana this evening and will await the arrival of Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. K. Natarajan and Mr. Tyabji, who are all expected to be here to-morrow.

The raid on the salt pan has been suspended to-day as a great number of the wounded require treatment and other aid. —Free Press.

INJURIES ON DHARASANA SATYAGRAHIS.

Mr. Bharucha Shocked.

BOMBAY, June 2. Mr. B. P. Bhavarcha, who visited the Hospital at Bulsar and Untadi, says in a statement to the Press: "I was shocked to see blows and injuries inflicted on Satyagrahis at Dharasana. Even private parties were injured. Dr. Bhaskarrao Patel and H. M. Joshi are attending upon the injured. With Mr. Lalubhai Javeri and others assisting. I have seen Mr. Manilal at Untadi and also Mr. Chaganlal Joshi. They are full of spirit. For running hospitals and sending Satyagrahis to their homes. Rs. 3,000 is urgently required. Bombayites please remit the sum to Miss Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel, Bulsar. —Free Press."

DHARASANA RAILS TO CEASE SHORTLY.

DHARASANA, June 2. To-day being Monday, Mahatma Gandhi's day of silence, no batches of volunteers will be sent from Untadi to Dharasana. The salt raids at Dharasana will cease before the middle of this month or even earlier in view of the fast approaching monsoon during which the salt pans will be absolutely inaccessible. Already the sky is cloudy and there was a drizzle at Dharasana this morning. —A. P.

A QUERY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Will any of readers enlighten me through your columns under what section of the law, Government permits police to use lathi at Wadala, Dharasana and other places?—Yours etc.

D. N. UKUM.

STOP PRESS.

REFUSE TO HANDLE GOVERNMENT SALT.

BILLIMORA, June 2. The wholesale salt merchants of Durgari and Untadi have decided not to purchase salt from Government Salt Depot at Dharasana from to-day for four months. The carts of retail merchants coming to purchase salt from Government Salt Depot at Dharasana were also stopped by people at Durgari.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar, President of the Servants of India Society, arrived to-day to see Dharasana campaign. —A. P.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, June 2. A bomb exploded on Ferozepore Road near a house inhabited by some Bengalis. The Superintendent of Police arrived on the spot and as a result of search some live bombs and explosive material were found. Further details are not available. —A. P.

ASSEMBLY SESSION.

SIMLA, June 2. It has been definitely decided to hold a session of the Assembly commencing from 7th July. The session is expected to have ten sittings of which seven will be devoted to official business, one to non-official bills and two to non-official resolutions. Of the seven official days it is likely that there will be set apart for discussion of supplementary demands for grant to commission, which will thus enable the Assembly to express its views on the Simon Commission's Report and the Round Table Conference issues. —A. P.

MAULANA AHMED SAEED IN BOMBAY.

Visits Congress House And Hospital.

CHATS WITH ABDULLAH SETH, THE DHARASANA HERO.

Maulana Ahmed Saeed, the Secretary of the Jamiatul-Ulma-Hind who is in Bombay paid a visit on Monday evening first to the Congress House and then to the Congress Hospital in Khetwadi. He was accompanied by Dr. M. A. Gaur, Mr. Hail Nook, Mohamed Ahmed, Dr. Abdul Salam and others. At the Congress House he was received by Mr. Jinnabhai Joshi, the President of the B. P. C. C. At the Congress Hospital he went round the different wards and spoke to some of the patients especially those wounded in the Bhendi Bazar firing and Mr. Abdullah Seth, the old Muslim leader of the Villa Pardi Camp, who offered Satyagraha at Dharasana and was wounded by lathi blows.

He looked up with cheerfulness and said that his present sufferings were probably an atonement for his past sins. He described briefly how he and the volunteers in

MR. SASTRI AND R. T. C.

A special cable to the "Civil and Military Gazette," says: "I understand that the services of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, the former Agent to the Government of India in South Africa, have been requisitioned by the India Office in connection with the organization of arrangements connected with the Round-Table Conference."

his batch were charged with lathi till they became unconscious. Maulana Ahmed is saying with Dr. M. H. Gaur at Huseli Manirani, 11, Motilal Street and those who want to see him can meet him there.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Sir John Simon Rewarded.

SIMLA, June 2. The following Birthday Honours are gazetted:—G.C.S.I.—Sir John Simon, Chairman, Indian Statutory Commission; Field-Marshal Sir Claude Jacob, Secretary, Military Department, India Office.

K.C.S.I.—Sir George Rainey, Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, Mr. J. E. B. Henson, I.C.S., Member, Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay; Sir Denys Bray, lately Foreign Secretary.

C.S.I.—Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., lately Controller of Civil Accounts; Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, I.C.S., First Member, Board of Revenue, Madras.

K.C.I.E.—Mr. J. W. Bhor, I.C.S., lately Secretary, Indian Statutory Commission; Mr. A. N. Moberly, I.C.S., lately Vice-President, Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal; Mr. W. R. Barker, Chairman, Public Service Commission; Sir Herbert Baker, lately Architect, New Delhi; Mr. S. P. Stewart, Secretary, Indian Statutory Commission.

K.C.I.E. (Hony.)—His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan. His Excellency the Ruler of Kuwait, Persian Gulf.

C.I.E.—Mr. F. B. P. Lory, lately Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

C.I. (Crown of India)—Jeanette Hope Lady Birdwood, Simla. K.B.E.—Sir Philip Hartog, lately Chairman of the Education Committee, Indian Statutory Commission.

C.B.E.—Lt.-Col. R. B. Butler, lately Military Secretary to the Governor of Bengal; Sardar Basanadar Sonam Wangyel Loden, lately on Special Duty in Tibet; Khan Bahadur Miran Abdul Aziz, (Additional District Magistrate, Hoshiarpur, Punjab).

Knighthood.—Mr. H. O. C. Healey, Chief Justice, Madras; Mr. A. Page, Chief Justice, Rangoon; Raja of Santosh, President, Bengal Legislative Council; Justice of Florida, lately Judge, Lahore High Court; Mr. H. H. P. M. Tyler, I.C.S., lately Secretary, Indian Statutory Commission; Rao Bahadur Motisagar, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University; Mr. H. W. A. Watson, lately Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma; Mr. W. T. Layton, Financial Assistant to the Indian Statutory Commission; Raja Moti Chan, Member of the Council of State, Benares; Nawab Mehr Shah, Member, Council of State, Jhelum District, Punjab; Shamsul Ulama J. J. Modi, Author, Bombay; Khan Bahadur B. H. Nanavati, Medical Practitioner, Bombay.

Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class has been awarded to Kathleen Anna Dorothy Lady Jackson, Bombay; Chandal Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Senior), Bombay; Doctor J. E. Sandilands, lately Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

PICKETING AND BOYCOTT.

Punishment For "Molestation."

The Viceroy has promulgated two Ordinances with a view to giving effect to its revolutionary programme. The first relates to picketing and boycott and the other to no-tax campaign.

The following is the text of the second ordinance:—

(1) This Ordinance may be called the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance, 1930.

(2) It shall extend only to such provinces as the Governor-General-in-Council may by notification in the "Gazette of India" specify.

MOLESTATION.

Chapter I: (Molestation).

(1) This chapter shall have effect in specified areas in any province or throughout a province as the local Government may by notification in the local official "Gazette" direct.

(2) For the purposes of this chapter a person is said to molest another person who with a view to cause such other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person has a right to do or to abstain from doing, or to do any act which such other person has a right to do or to abstain from doing, obstructs or uses violence to or intimidates such other person or anyone in whom such person is interested or lingers at or near a house where such person or anyone in whom such person is interested resides or works or carries on business or happens to be or persistently follows him from place to place or interferes with any property owned or used by him or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof.

(3) Whoever molests or abets the molestation of any person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, an offence punishable under Section 4 shall be cognisable and non-bailable and no magistrate shall take cognizance of any such offence except upon a report in writing of facts which constitute such offence made by a police officer.

BOYCOTT.

Chapter II: (Boycotting).

(1) This chapter shall have effect in specified areas in any province or throughout a province as the local Government may by notification in the local official "Gazette" direct.

(2) For the purposes of this chapter (a) a person is said to "boycott" another person who refuses to deal or do business with or to supply goods to or to let a house or land to or to render any customary service to such person or any person in whom such person is interested or refuses to do so on the terms on which such things would be done in the ordinary course or abstains from such professional or business relations as he would ordinarily maintain with such person and (b) a "public servant" includes a public servant as defined in Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code and a servant of a local authority and a person belonging to any class of persons which the local Government may by notification in the local official "Gazette" declare to be public servants.

BREACH OF DISCIPLINE.

(3) For the purpose of this chapter whoever boycotts or abets the boycotting of a public servant or threatens a public servant with boycotting shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both provided that no person shall be convicted under this Section if the court is satisfied that his acts were not intended to prejudice the public servant boycotted or proposed or threatened to be boycotted in the discharge of the duties of his office or to cause such public servant to terminate or withhold his services in the discharge of such duties or to commit a breach of discipline.

(4) An offence punishable under Section 8 shall be non-cognisable and notwithstanding anything contained in the second schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, a case relating to such an offence shall for the purposes of Section 294 of the said code be deemed to be one in which a warrant should issue in its first instance.

MAGISTRATES' POWERS.

(5) Where information is given to the officer in charge of a police station of the commission within the limits of such station of an offence punishable under Section 8 he shall deal with it in the manner provided in Section 135 of the said code and notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of Section 155 of the said code he shall investigate the case as if he had received an order from a competent magistrate under sub-section (2) of that section.

Chapter III: Supplemental.

(6) No magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the First Class shall

take cognizance of or try any offence under this Ordinance.

(11) The local Government may by notification in the local official "Gazette" declare that any offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code or any offence of criminal intimidation when committed in any area specified in the notification shall notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, be cognisable and non-bailable and thereupon the said code shall while such notification remains in force be deemed to be amended accordingly.

GOVT. MOVE TO CRUSH NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

"Unlawful Instigation Ordinance" Promulgated.

SIMLA, May 30.

The following to the text of the ordinance to provide against instigation to refusal of the payment of certain liabilities:—

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide against instigation to the illegal refusal of the payment of certain liabilities now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance.

1 (1) This Ordinance may be called the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) The Governor-General-in-Council may by notification in the "Gazette of India" empower any local Government to make declarations under sub-sections (2) and (3).

(4) A local Government empowered in this behalf may by notification in the local official gazette declare that any part of the province or the whole province shall be a notified area for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(5) Such local Government may further by the same or by subsequent notification declare that in such notified area land revenue or any sum recoverable as arrears of land revenue or any tax, rate, cess or other due or amount payable to Government or to any local authority or rent of agricultural land or anything coverable as arrears of or along with such rent shall be a notified liability.

PENALTIES FOR INSTIGATION.

3. Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, instigate expressly or by implication any person or class of persons not to pay or to defer payment of any notified liability and whoever does any act with intent or knowing it to be likely that any words signs or visible representations containing such instigation shall thereby be communicated directly or indirectly to any person or class of persons in a notified area in any manner whatsoever shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

4 (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, an offence punishable under this Ordinance shall be cognisable and non-bailable.

(2) No Magistrate shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Ordinance except upon a report in writing of facts which constitute such offence made by a police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector.

POWERS OF LOCAL GOVT.

5 (1) Where (A) any newspaper or book as defined in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1869, or (B) any document whereover made appears to the local Government to contain any matter the publication of which is punishable under Section 3, the local Government may by notification in the local official gazette stating the grounds of its opinion declare every copy of the issue of the newspaper containing such matter and every copy of such book or other document to be forfeited to His Majesty and thereupon any police officer may seize the same wherever found in British India and any Magistrate may by warrant authorise any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to enter upon and the copy of such issue or any such book or other document may be or may be reasonably suspected to.

(2) In sub-Section (1) "document" includes also any printing, drawing or photograph of other visible representation.

(3) An order of forfeiture under sub-Section (1) shall be deemed to be an order of forfeiture under Section 99 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and Sections 99 B, 99 C, 99 D, 99 E, 99 F and 99 G shall apply thereto with such modifications as may be required to adapt them to the provisions of this Ordinance.

ACHARYA KRIPALANI'S TRIAL.

"You Are Reversing Our Position" Says Magistrate.

CHANDIGARH, May 31.

Acharya Kripalani was placed on his trial to-day before Mr. J. F. Sale, District Magistrate in the jail.

The accused being extremely weak, after his recent illness was brought on a chair to the court.

With regard to the remark occurring in the course of the accused's speech that the British Empire was acquired by violence and fraud, was maintained by these methods and the British could be justifiably driven out by these very methods, the accused got the Sub-Inspector Ajodhya Prasad modify his statement by adding that Mahatma Gandhi, as representative of this ancient land renowned for its civilisation, had adopted new methods of obtaining freedom.

Answering to the court's charge, Acharya Kripalani pleaded not guilty and said that the object of his speech was to describe the march of Gandhi and its world significance as a new weapon of non-violence was thereby introduced to the world.

As to the accuracy of the report he said that it was incorrect for him to say anything after this length of time. But he thought that it was substantially correct, except for under emphasis given to certain points, for example, it did not emphasise the description of the historic march of Gandhi and its significance, which was maintained in the speech and which had been obscured by the over-emphasis of preliminaries.

Acharya Kripalani then admitted a written statement to the court which was read by the court. The Magistrate remarked: "You are reversing our position."

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Monday.—Free Press.

SIX MONTHS FOR PAMPHLETEER.

CALCUTTA, May 31.

Mr. Hanumanth Sharmah of the Civil Disobedience Committee was sentenced to six months R. I. for distributing leaflets appealing to Policemen to resign their service at Howrah on May 29 by the Howrah Deputy Magistrate.—Free Press.

WOMEN PREMISES SEARCHED.

The local Police searched the residences of the Secretaries of the Women's Civil Disobedience Committee yesterday, but nothing incriminating was found.

The Police also searched the residence of Indumati Goenka, daughter of Padamraj Jain and member of the Women's Civil Disobedience Committee for alleged publication of an appeal asking Policemen to resign their services. Nothing incriminating was found there too. It is understood that there is a warrant of arrest against her, but it was not served as she was away from Calcutta.—Free Press.

DACCIA ENQUIRY URGED.

Prominent public men, including Sir Niranjan Sarkar, Sir P. C. Roy and Mr. K. C. Neogy in a press statement urge the appointment of a mixed committee to enquire into the Dacca disturbances.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHI'S PROPERTY SEIZED.

Armed with a distress warrant the Police raided the hours of Dr. Protap Guha Roy and seized goods to realise the fine imposed against him.—Free Press.

Mrs. Mitra Jailed.

Gets Six Months S. I.

LUCKNOW, May 31.

Mrs. Mitra, who was arrested on Sunday while leading a procession towards Hazratganj, has been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment under section 145, Indian Penal Code. Military precautions continue in disturbed areas.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO MRS. MITTRA'S CONVICTION.

LUCKNOW, May 31.

Mrs. Mitra took no part in the proceedings and received the sentence cheerfully.

In the course of his judgment Mr. Basheer Siddiqui, City Magistrate, referred to what happened in Lucknow immediately after Mrs. Mitra's arrest. Police had to disperse the procession on the day of her arrest and the following day a mob attacked the Police Chowki making it necessary to open fire with the result that several lives were lost.

It is recalled that in December 1921, Mrs. Mitra (then Miss Sunil Chatterjee) was arrested, along with Mrs. C. R. Das and Shrimati Urmila Devi in Calcutta on charges of defying police orders in connection with the Prince of Wales's visit. Mrs. Mitra was on that occasion let off after about eight hours detention.—A. P.

MAHATMA THE GREATEST POLITICAL AND MORAL FORCE IN INDIA.

Mr. Slocombe's Tribute.

Writing to the "Daily Herald" from Bombay on Bakri-Id day, Mr. Slocombe, sums up the political situation thus:—

To-day however India is quiet, almost strangely quiet. The annual Mahomedan festival Bakri-Id has passed off peacefully in Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Meerut and none of the feared clashes with Hindus occurred to mar the celebrations. This momentary lull in ominous sequence of violent incidents which presaged storm on a national scale may be seized to take stock of the situation. It is a spectacle of intensity and drama unparalleled in history. No more an intense struggle has shaken the social and administrative structure of a country vast as a continent to its foundations. No situation, more pregnant with menace capable at once of generously bold or blindly tragic solution has confronted the statesmen and administrators of our time.

Nevertheless, through circumstances for which the present British Government is not responsible through a series of political and administrative blunders which the British Labour Party has in the past passionately criticised, it is impossible to-day to foresee the end of the nightmare. Mutual misunderstanding, distrust, intolerance, fear and suspicion last in which two generations of British administration have culminated.

"CLIMAX FAST APPROACHING."

The general view is that the climax is fast approaching. Even officials, hitherto believed secretly to be hostile to the Viceroy's policy, now seem reluctantly convinced that the time has come to reach an agreement before it is too late. In any such agreement, the claims of the Congress Party, which was fatally overlooked in the conversations between Lord Irwin and Indian political leaders, which preceded the Viceroy's historic declaration of last autumn cannot be ignored.

The Congress is now unmistakably the predominant force in this country. Its demand of complete independence made in Lahore, last December would not debar its leaders from accepting an honest offer of Dominion Status even accompanied by very considerable safeguards which the British authorities and the members of the Simon Commission are

believed to be contemplating. But, the influence of the Congress leaders is increasing in equal ratio to the inflexibility of their political demands and a settlement which might be possible to-day, even after the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and the outbreak of political and religious passions, might to-morrow be rejected as inadequate to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of India.

The civil disobedience campaign, the imprisonment of its instigator have aroused and united the feeling in the country to a degree unknown in India even in the crisis over the Khilafat, in prison or out. Mr. Gandhi is still the greatest moral force in India. The wisdom of his arrest. I fear, has yet to be demonstrated for eventually the Government of India must negotiate with Mr. Gandhi directly or indirectly and it is less humiliating to the authority to negotiate with a free man than with a prisoner.

In the meantime Mr. Gandhi's war on the salt-tax continues in many parts of the country. Mahatma's personal direction of the movement in his native Gujarat has been vested in the person of his friend Mr. Abbas Tyabji.

Proceeding, Mr. Slocombe writes: Almost invariably civil registers content themselves with a refusal to recognise the competence of the British court to try them and accept with almost fanatical satisfaction fines and sentences of imprisonment the letter varying in severity in some times undue proportions according to the report of trial.

THE BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN.

The most notable success of Mr. Gandhi has been, however, in boycott of British goods. The campaign against foreign and particularly British textiles which already had serious consequences in Lancashire has now been extended to other British imports. The movement has been taken up with a remarkable energy by Indian merchants and shop-keepers in all great cities of this country. Almost every day the streets of Bombay are the scene of impressive but orderly demonstration in support of boycott which extends to textile, electrical apparatus, tobacco, cigarettes and during the past few days sales of these have decreased.

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSIVE POLICY

Mr. Pahalajani Resigns.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I send you copy of a letter I have addressed to the Governor of Bombay, tendering my resignation of my seat in the Council with a request. You will publish it on your paper.—Yours etc.

B. G. PAHALAJANI.

Sukkur.

Dear Mr. Maxwell,

Herewith I tender resignation of my seat (West Sind, Non-Mohamedan) on Bombay Legislative Council and request you to place it before His Excellency. In doing so, I consider it my duty to lay before His Excellency, the reasons that impel me to take this action.

I had not subscribed to the Congress Creed in 1920, when I first entered the Council, nor thereafter at two subsequent elections, nor did I feel myself justified as a Moderate to resign, my seat in pursuance of the resolution of the Indian National Congress held at Lahore during the last Christmas. I continued to remain on the Council and realized during the last Budget Session, that the Independence Movement involving Civil Disobedience would receive ready acceptance and take deep root, on account of the very cautious and irresponsive attitude of the members of the Government as evidenced during the discussion of the budget of Industry, Educational and Medicine Departments towards the needs of the people.

Mahatma Gandhi's march commenced when the Council was still sitting. In spite of demands on me in several public meetings within my constituency, calling on me to resign my seat, I waited to see if the Government dealt with the situation in a humane spirit. I have found, however, to my sorrow that the Government has no intention to do so.

I cannot sit unconcerned at the present time and view with equanimity the incarceration by the Bombay Government of Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest patriot and greatest apostle of peace and non-violence in India, whose demands for India have received universal recognition by all Indians. Nor can I view without pain and indignation, incidents like the City Magistrate of Karachi ordering police to fire on 16th April, from within the verandah in front of the large compound of the court then nearly empty, on the crowds on the public road, "outside the closed gate," without warning and at a time, long before which breaking of doors had ceased and when

the leaders were persuading the crowds to disperse—whereby innocent people were killed and injured—and yet the City Magistrate retained in service!

GOVERNMENT'S "CALLOUS" ATTITUDE.

I cannot view without feeling deep regret the unequalled and unjustified beating of the innocent men, women and children present at quiet public meetings at Larkana on 8th of May under the orders of an A.S.P., who still continues in service.

The very callous attitude of the Government in such serious matters that have happened in Sind, in failing to move an inch to hold immediate inquiry and punishing the wrong doers and restoring the confidence in the minds of the people, has led my constituency and me to believe that the Government is indifferent to the "Zulum" on innocent people by its officers.

No Indian can, nor can I, view without pain and indignation the policy of "indiscriminate repression" adopted by the Government, which involves the sentencing of so many of the patriots—which directs unjustifiable violence, merciless beating, in all parts of the presidency by the police on many peaceful citizens, who take part in the Civil Disobedience movement and which directs the very anomalous, tyrannical and even unlawful use by the Magistrate of Section 117 I.P.C. to pass inhuman sentences on highly respectable people of many years rigorous imprisonment for abatement when the maximum punishment for the principal offence is 6 months only.

I can no longer feel myself justified in continuing on the Council, when the Government is now resorting to arresting and sending on long term imprisonment highly respected and gentle ladies of India like Mrs. Kamaladevi and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

In view of the above and in consonance with the wishes of my constituency I represent, I resign my seat.—Yours Sincerely,

BHOJISING G. PAHALAJANI.

New Singer For Radio Listener.

Bombay Radio Station listeners will be glad to learn that newly appointed Station Director, Mr. K. B. Thekdra, has successfully engaged the well-known lady singer of Maharashtra fame, Miss Ketarbal, who will make her first appearance on Saturday (7th inst.) and thereafter every week.

10 YEARS AGONISING PILES

Warrant Officer of Indian Army Saved From Operation

MR. W. Shurety of Dagenham, Essex, England, who served twenty-one years in India and Mesopotamia and was a Farrier Q.M.S. in the Indian Army, says:—

"The piles started when I was on the North Western Frontier. The bleeding was severe and the pains agonizing—like the cutting of a knife. On leaving the Army I was in a terrible state. But I carried on as a commissionaire in the City as long as I could."

"My doctor then ordered me to hospital for operation, but I met a chap who recommended me to first try that wonderful healer Zam-Buk. Words fail to describe the relief Zam-Buk brought. On the third day after using this marvellous balm swelling and bleeding were greatly lessened."

"I was soon able to get about in comfort. On the seventh day I returned to work a completely-cured man. The piles have never troubled me since."

Zam-Buk is always available, cheap and reliable cure for dry and weeping hemorrhoids, piles, anal tags, ringworm, scalp, scabies, sores, ulcers, chancres, Diphtheria, itch, prickly heat, sore feet, sprains, bites, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, frost-bites, etc.

An excellent and effective remedy for Zam-Buk at 2s. 6d. or 5s. 2s. 4d. a box.

127, W.C.

Zam-Buk

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Head Office:—9, Old Court House Street, CALCUTTA. (Established 1906.)

When Only Purely Indian is the Necessity.

"NATIONAL" will easily be the FIRST CHOICE FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

Because.

(1) This is the oldest and strongest Indian managed concern.

(2) Its invested Funds, liberality of contract, world-wide policies are attractive features.

(3) Its premium rates are low and surrender and Loan Values are liberal.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE EVERYTHING DESIRED IS OFFERED BY THIS STRONG COMPANY.

INSURE IN AN INDIAN-MANAGED CONCERN AND SUPPORT INDIA'S CAUSE.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.

HELP THE STARVING WORKERS

Workless G. I. P. Strikers.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla writes:—

Owing to the unsympathetic attitude of the Railway administration, thousands of G. I. P. Rly. workers are out of employment since the last 4 months and there is acute distress among them and their families. The Railway Administration in spite of repeated letters has failed to pay the men their provident fund, gratuity, etc., to which they are justly entitled. In spite of the assurance of the G. I. P. Agent that their settlement papers were ready, will the Railway Board be pleased to look into the case and enquire as to why the men are not paid their Provident Fund and Gratuity for the last month and a half?

I hope the public of Bombay will not fail to relieve the distress among the G. I. P. Railway Workers and their families. All help either in cash or kind will be gratefully accepted. All contributions should be sent to the undersigned at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The following is the list of persons and associations who have helped with their generous donations:

Grain Merchants' Association (1st Instt.), Rs. 1,000; Grain Merchants' Association (2nd Instt.), Rs. 500; B. B. & C. I. Rly. Union, Rs. 1,000; Port Trust Employees Union, Rs. 450; B. B. & C. I. Rly. Union, Ajmer, Rs. 340; Sugar Merchants Association, Rs. 101; Gum Merchants Association, Rs. 101; Mr. Vellu Lakshmaney Nappoo, Rs. 100; Mr. Meyer Nissim, Rs. 100; Sheth Naranlal Bandilal, Rs. 100; Bombay Postmen's Union, Rs. 100; G. I. P. Rly. Strikers' Family Relief Fund, Rs. 500.

WAMAN MUKADAM STARTS FOR DHARASANA.

Godhra Gives Him Send-off

(From Our Correspondents.)

GODHRA, May 30.

Sgt. Waman Mukadam, the ex-M.L.C. of Godhra, started to-day with a batch of 28 volunteers from Panch Mahal for Dharasana. Mahomedans also participated.

An Borda Youth Leaguers offered their good wishes to the Satyagrahis going to Dharasana field. The party reaches Bulsar to-morrow.



Zam-Buk is always available, cheap and reliable cure for dry and weeping hemorrhoids, piles, anal tags, ringworm, scalp, scabies, sores, ulcers, chancres, Diphtheria, itch, prickly heat, sore feet, sprains, bites, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, frost-bites, etc.

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The Children!

Parents cannot evade responsibility.

If you are parent and your child is peevish, listless or unhappy, do not blame the child, but think whether you have not done or omitted to do something to prevent that state of things.

Children should be merry and happy even in cities and still more so in the country. Your children are loved and tended, well fed and properly clothed, if they are miserable and moping, there is a cause. Have you seen that their blood is kept pure?

A course of Iron Jelloids No. 1 for children, may make for your children as it has for others all the difference between a sound health and drooping sickness. IRON is an essential constituent of good red blood, and Iron Jelloids will ensure the assimilation of the life giving iron into the blood specially, effectively and permanently.

IRON Jelloids are scientifically manufactured, free from all animal contamination, and from first to last are entirely untouched by hand.

On sale everywhere, 14 days' trial. Re. 1. Full size bottle (40 days' supply) Rs. 2-12.

B. C.

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pills" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries sheaths new rubber goods—building new health. Detailed pamphlet, free. 4 Months Pills Rs. 2/4. Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D., C.L. Parbatipur, E. B. Ry. (Bengal).

A NATION GROWS WHEN ITS NATIONAL BANKS GROW AND PROSPER.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
is
AN INDIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

worked and managed by Indians. IT IS YOUR "OWN BANK". BANK'S CAPITAL.

1911	Rs. 20,00,000
1913	Rs. 50,00,000
1917	Rs. 50,00,000
1919	Rs. 1,00,00,000
1923	Rs. 3,30,00,000
1930	Rs. 3,50,00,000

Study the Absolute Security and the innumerable services THE CENTRAL BANK offers to the public and you will appreciate to deal with it.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

Royal Yakuti

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative. This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say, that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

NATURAL RECOVERY ON COVERING.

Less Inclination For Fresh Operations.

To-day the Share Market ruled barely steady with a natural recovery as a result of short covering. Price fluctuations were narrow. There is less inclination for fresh operations and it seems that there is little or no chance for any marked improvement in rates. The trade depression is becoming very acute and although the boycott movement of foreign cloth is becoming general, there is less demand for cloth. Bombay dyeing opened at Rs. 810/- and after improving to Rs. 817/- remained stationary at this level and closed at Rs. 816/4. Fazel shares opened at Rs. 506/- and after declining to Rs. 503/- improved to Rs. 508/- Pearl shares opened at Rs. 276 and closed at Rs. 277/- Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1177/- and improved to Rs. 1181/- Tata Steel Defds. fluctuated within a range of Rs. 5/- between Rs. 290/- and 295/- and finally closed at Rs. 293/2. Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 511/2. Cement and Burma shares ruled steady with a limited business.

Looking ahead it seems that at present level of prices all bullish factors are discounted and unless weak long interest is liquidated we do not look for any improvement. In the meantime, we prefer sales on balances and purchases on dips.

MILLS.

Bombay, June 2.	
100 Ahm. Advance 370.	
50 Apollo 4-8.	
10 Bom. Cotton P. 312.	
250 Bom. Dyeing 816-4.	
350 Bradbury 180.	
100 Century 313-12.	
100 Central India P. 457.	
100 Central India 481/4.	
100 Colaba 135.	
100 Coorla 200.	
100 Crescent 110.	
250 Currin 115.	
250 Daven 310.	
10 E. D. Sassoon 0-7-6.	
100 Elphinstone P. 20.	
100 Elphinstone P. 4.	
250 Fazulbhai 508-12.	
100 Finlay 131/4.	
1000 Franchi Petit 180.	
100 Gokak 157/3.	
1000 Hindustan 1760.	
100 Indore Malwa 371-8.	
250 Jamshed 20.	
50 Kastoorchand 11-12.	
100 Khatau 180-10.	
100 Kohinoor 130.	
250 Lakmi 1350.	
100 Madhavlal 46/14.	
250 Madras United 400.	
50 Mathuradas 20.	
1000 Maneckji Petit 800.	
100 Meyer Sassoon 47-8.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 2.	
3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 64/12.	
4 p.c. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-8.	
4 p.c. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-4.	
4 p.c. Loan due 1930-70 Rs. 76-2.	
4 1/2 p.c. Bonds du 1934 Rs. 95-2.	
4 1/2 p.c. Loan due 1935-60 Rs. 86-10.	
5 p.c. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95-2.	
5 p.c. Loan due 1935 Rs. 97-10.	
5 p.c. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 98-7.	
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-15.	
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) du 1945-55 Rs. 100-13.	
6 p.c. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-5.	
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-5.	
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 102-5.	
6 1/2 p.c. B'way Devn. Loan (Tax Fr) due 1935 Rs. 104-14.	
4 p.c. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74-8.	
4 p.c. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73-8.	
5 p.c. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73-8.	
4 p.c. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73-8.	
5 p.c. Bombay Municipal du 1959 Rs. 90-8.	
5 p.c. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-12.	

FORWARD RATES.

17th June settlement 3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-10-0.	
5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 100-12-0.	
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.	
Tone of Silver:—Quiet, China small seller. Buyers holding back.	

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 2.	
3 months 2-1/8 per cent.	
6 months 2-1/2 per cent.	
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.	
Money Call 5 per cent.	
One month 4-1/2 per cent.	
3 and 6 months 3-1/2 per cent.	
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.	
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.	

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 2.	
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 475/- per ton.	
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/- per ton.	
Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 90/- per ton.	

1000 Morari 600.	
80 Mysore 141/4.	
200 New Great 221-4.	
100 New City 77/8.	
250 Pabani 178-12.	
250 Pearl 277-8.	
100 Phoenix 383-12.	
10 Premier 0/15/0.	
100 Shapurji 6/14.	
1000 Sholapur 1650.	
250 Simplex 103-12.	
100 Swan 129-8.	
100 Swadeshi 365-12.	
25 Tata P. 14.	
25 Tata 42/8.	
500 Vishnu P. 537-8.	
500 Vishnu 2145.	
1000 Western 875.	

BANKS.	
100/50 Baroda 71-4.	
50/25 Central 15/8.	
100/5 Eastern 76/8.	
500 Imperial 1300.	
500/25 Imperial Contr. 323-12.	
100/50 India 90.	
Union 3-3 X.D.	

CEMENT.	
10 Bhandi 16-12.	
70 Gwalior 83.	
250 Indian 250.	
100 Katni 1st P. 98/8.	
100 Katni 2nd P. 100/8.	
40 Katni Def. 660.	
100 Katni 123-12.	
10 Punjab 10-14.	
100 Sahabad 1432 x.d.	

INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P. 9.	
15 New India 19/8.	
Oriental 187/5.	
Vulcan 6/14.	

ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad 123.	
1000 Andhra Val. P. 980.	
50 Bom. Tram. P. 63-8.	
50 Bom. Tram 134-8.	
1000 Tata Hydro 1030.	
1000 Tata Hydro Ord. 1181-4.	
1000 Tata Power 556-4.	

RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantej 813-12.	
100 Amritsar Patti 110/0.	
100 Central Province 90-8.	
100 Dho. Barramati 93-8.	
100 Gujrat 73-0.	
90 Madras Bhoon 57/3.	
500 Tapti Valley 67/12.	

MINING.	
10 Central India 2-8.	
10 Shivrajpur 12.	
150 Tata Steel 1 p. 135.	
100 Tata Steel 2 p. 67-4.	
30 Tata Steel D. 293-2.	
75 Tata Steel 51-12.	

MISCELLANEOUS.	
1000 Alcock 236/4.	
80 Bom. Uganda 20-0.	
250 Bom. Steam 201/4.	
250 Bombay Telephone 55.	
8 s. Brit. B. Petrol 3-11.	
125 Bom. Burma Old 677-8.	
50 Bom. New 258-12.	
100 Ind. Bleaching 135.	
15 Scindia 9-8.	

GOLD.

Bombay, June 2.	
Ready Gold 21-10-6.	
Jeth 21-9-6.	
Ashad 21-10-3.	
Sovereigns 13-10-5.	

SILVER.

Bombay, June 2.	
Ready Bar 49-10-0.	
Jeth Delivery 49-8-0.	
Ashad Delivery 48-5-0.	
Taji Mandi Jeth 0-13-0.	
Taji Mandi Ashad 1-8-0.	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 2.	
Bales.	
Khandesh 119.	
Central India 608.	
Barid-Nuggi 77.	
Barar 1,162.	
Central Provinces 709.	
Dholera 350.	
Broach 35.	
Compta-Dharwar 5,372.	
Western-Northern 1,160.	
Tinevelly and Cambodia 2,056.	
Egyptians 47.	
East Africans 8.	
Comilla, Burma & other sorts 99.	
Cotton 11,812.	
Wheat 4,513.	
Linseed 11,856.	
Rape-Rai & Mustardseeds 831.	
Poppyseeds 134.	
Groundnuts 1,082.	
Castor seeds 2,987.	
Rice 28,104.	
Myraballams 1,932.	
Cottonseeds 681.	
Gram 186.	
Joovar 325.	
Barley 445.	
Bajree 189.	
Coal 2,130.	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 2.	
1st Sept. to 28th May.	
In full-pressed Bales.	
Europe 4,054 712,476.	
Japan & China 3,186 1,280,073.	
Coast Ports 18,378.	
Up-country by Rail 84,329.	
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan 51,471.	
Total 7,220 2,149,457.	

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Appearance Of Boll-Weevil.

CO-OPERATIVES HOLDINGS

Bombay, June 2.
The cable review of the New York cotton market for the past week received by Reuters states as under:—

With nothing in crop advices to create a positive sentiment, business during the past week has been quiet, unfavourable Trade advices tending to offset any unfavourable features in the crop situation. The recent excessive rains are being followed by reiterated complaints of the necessity of replanting in Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, and delays in completing farm work. Some authorities report that the crop will enter June with the season four or five days late. Boll-weevil is beginning to appear in some of the Atlantic States, Mississippi and south-west Texas, but it is not yet numerous. Local brokers representing co-operative marketing organisations have adopted the total May notices at 492,000 bales in New York, and 84,000 bales in New Orleans. Speculation is at a low ebb, but a little buying is reported on declines in anticipation of summer crop scares.

From the above report it seems that Boll-weevil pest has appeared over several sections of the Cotton Belt. If cooler weather prevails over the West Belt the damage by boll-weevil in this part is likely to be serious. At any rate it seems that the favourable outlook for the new crop which continues at present is likely to undergo serious change particularly in summer months. Estimates of a reduction of about 3 per cent. in cultivation with usual abandonment is likely to be about 5 per cent. We see nothing in the situation to cause any material decline as present prices are comparatively low than what they were last year at this time and prefer purchases on weak markets.

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, June 2.	
B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32	
B. C. Rate D D 1/3 3/4	
LONDON.—	
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June	
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32	
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32	
July/Aug.	
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16	
Ready.	
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32	
MAINT.—	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32	
June/Monsoon.	
NEW YORK.—	
B. C. Rate T T 279.	
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2.	
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4.	
PARIS.—	
Banks Selling D D 917	
Banks Buying D D 927	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940	
JAPAN.—	
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2.	
Banks Buying 60 Days 135	
HONGKONG.—	
Banks Selling D D 92 3/4.	
SHANGHAI.—	
Banks Selling D D 137 1/4.	
SINGAPORE.—	
Banks Selling D D 158 1/2	
JAVA.—	
Banks Selling D D 80 1/2	
CROSS RATE.	
New York/London 4.85 7/8 31st ulto.	
Shanghai/London Closed 2nd inst.	
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 31st ulto.	
London/Paris 123.95 31st ulto.	
London/Belgium 34.81 31st ulto.	
London/Switzerland 25.11 1/2 21st ulto.	
London/Italy 92.75 31st ulto.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.	
Gold 24-4-11 1/2 30th ulto.	
24-4-11 1/2 31st ulto.	
Silver London Ready 17 9/16	
30th ulto. 17 7/16 31st ulto.	
Silver London Forward 17 1/2	
30th ulto. 17 5/16 31st ulto.	
Silver New York Ready Closed.	
30th ulto. 37 5/8 31st ulto.	
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 1/8 per cent. 30th ulto. 2 1/8 per cent. 31st ulto.	
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent. 30th ulto. 2 1/2 per cent. 31st ulto.	
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.	
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 3/4 per cent. 3 Mos 4 1/2 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos 4 per cent.	
Tone:—Easier.	

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

July 15. 1930.	
Aug. 13. (20/3).	
Argentine Linseed Oil Cable.	
"Lined" Oil, if Lined Crop growing and to be grown is normal size, then long run prices high enough.	
WHEAT CABLE.	
"Market firm good undertone. Moderate buying. Future dependent on States and Canada. Favour purchases on all declines."	

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSN.

Bombay, June 2.	
Castor seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 44/8 Highest Rs. 44/8 Lowest Rs. 44/2 Closing Rs. 44/2/5	

Bombay Cotton

Against an expected rate of Rs. 232 for Broach J/A. delivery, the market opened at Rs. 249.

The market is overshadowed by the political situation and even at this low level bulls are unloading and leave the cotton market. Some Shipping firms are taking advantage of the weakness. There is general lack of confidence and a very deplorable state prevails at the ruin of cotton growers. Liverpool opened quiet but steady. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A 248/8	
Oomra July 205/8	
Bengal July 182	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 2.	
100 Japan T. & Co. Janner 212/4	
100 Do. Ranala 211	
100 Do. Yecmal 205	
100 Do. Do. 205/4	
100 Do. Khamangon 209	
100 Do. Dhamangon 205	
500 Bussan & Co. Amraoti 204	
100 Do. Shegan 204	
100 Do. Murtisagar 202	
200 Do. Ujjain 214	
200 G. G. Keshu & Co. Barwaha 209	
100 Volkart Bros. Shegan 208/4	
100 Bombay & Co. Mandagan 199	
Thursday Cotton Market Closed.	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 2.	
Broach 252/357	
Oomra 190/183	
Bengal 192/203	
Mathia 203/207	
Khandesh 208/213	
Akolia/Khamangon 218/223	
Nagar/Wardha 203/207	
Parsi/Kanduwadi 203/207	
Jalna/Aurangabad 203/209	
Nagar-Yambori 202/207	
Purna/Parbani 208/218	
Khandwa/Sanavad 208/213	
Indore/Ujjain 214/232	
Miraj/Sangli 272/282	
Coimpta 277/285	
Thirupur/Cambodia 328/342	

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1930.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS AGREE TO
BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.

B. P. C. C. To Intensify Campaign.

ASSOCIATIONS TO FURNISH
STATISTICAL DETAILS.(THROUGH THE BOYCOTT
COMMITTEE OF B.P.C.C.)

The Boycott Committee of the B.P.C.C. held a conference with the representatives of various mercantile associations, at the Congress House, on Friday last. From amongst the Associations invited, the representatives of the following bodies were present:—

Bombay Press-owners' Association, Bombay, Automobiles Association, Foreign White and Grey Cloth Merchants' Association, Sea Traders' Association, Match Manufacturers' Association, Hosiery Merchants' Association, Silk Merchants' Association, Dharmadhar Merchants' Association, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Diamond Merchants' Association, Cotton Merchants' and Mucacums, Association, Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Chamber of Income Tax Consultants, Glassware Merchants' Association, Khadi Bhandar, Sugar Merchants' Association, Grain Merchants' Association, Gum Merchants' Association, Cut-Piece Merchants' Association, Khadi Plaining Works, Iron Merchants' Association, Bullion Exchange, Cotton Brokers' Association, Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Insurance Brokers' Association, Jarwalas' Association, and Grain-dealers' Association.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Jinnabhai Joshi, President of the B.P.C.C. At the commencement he explained the purpose of the conference with a view to secure the co-operation of the mercantile community in the City of Bombay. He ascertained by a general question whether there was anybody who would not agree with the principle of the boycott of British goods, and found that all agreed to that principle.

WORKING COMMITTEE
RESOLUTION.

The Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel, then read out the two resolutions passed recently by the Working Committee.

SEEKING CO-OPERATION OF
MERCHANTS.

Mrs. Munsli then explained that while the Congress wished to

propagate the production and use of Khaddar, and the Congress organizations were doing their best in the matter, the question as to how the Indian mills, the piece-goods merchants and public men on behalf of the consumers advocating the use of Swadeshi cloth in general could co-operate for the entire boycott of foreign cloth, was receiving the attention of the representatives of the above interests and the details of an agreement or agreements are being negotiated.

The Congress desired, however, that the mills should not manufacture mill-khaddi as it would compete with handspun Khadi and retard the growth of the latter. The cloth merchants would no doubt, do what they could to help the Congress in its programme. As regards the other merchants bodies, the Congress was seeking their co-operation for the boycott of British goods.

The Secretary, Mr. Patel, then distributed a form in which each Association is requested to furnish statistical and other information regarding their trade and members. Two or three other items were added at the suggestion of some members of the Conference and it was decided that each member of the Conference present would get his Association to furnish the particulars within a week of the receipt of the Congress circular in the matter. It was also suggested that an Advisory Committee of not more than 10 should be appointed from amongst the various Associations to advise the present Boycott Committee consisting of 12 members. The consideration of this matter was postponed till after the various Associations furnished the above information regarding their trade.

PRINCIPLE OF BOYCOTT
ADOPTED.

The Conference then discussed the question as to how far they could adopt the Congress resolution for the boycott of foreign cloth and British goods. After some discussion the Conference unanimously adopted the principle of the boycott of British goods. Certain matters of details were suggested by some members of the Conference, but these were left over for discussion at a further meeting.

MUSLIM WHOLE-HEARTEDLY JOINING
STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.But Only Those Pledged To Absolute Non-Violence
Should Participate.

JAMIAT-ULEMAI-HIND'S STATEMENT.

NEW DELHI, May 30.

Moulana Ahmad Saeed, Secretary, Jamiat-Ulema-Hind, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"After the decision of the annual session of Jamiat-Ulema-Hind, held at Amroha, reports are daily pouring in from different parts of India to the effect that Mussalmans are whole-heartedly joining struggle for freedom and are making sacrifices with their countrymen for liberating India from the domination of a foreign government.

NON-VIOLENCE ESSENTIAL.
On this occasion I want to strike a note of warning for my brethren in Islam. The success of the movement wholly depends upon the observance of complete non-violence. If the public fully understands this doctrine and patiently bears repression by the Government their victory is beyond any doubt.

He who cannot remain non-violent should keep aloof from our fight because only those can be allowed to participate in this struggle who are bound to the pledge of non-violence. No power on the face of this world can enslave any nation by sheer use of lathis and guns.

PATIENCE AND FORBEARANCE.
No doubt the government has adopted force to crush our movement for freedom, but that does not affect our own principle. We are pledged to be non-violent under any provocation whatsoever. In the last I again appeal, especially to the Mussalmans that they should present at this juncture example of Makki life of Prophet. Repression should be encountered with patience and forbearance. This is the only way to liberate their religion and country from the hands of foreigners."—A. P.

SIR JAMES BARRIE.

Elected Chancellor of Edinburgh University.
LONDON, May 31.
Sir James Barrie, famous author, was yesterday elected Chancellor of Edinburgh University in succession to late Lord Balfour. 4582 votes were given for him against 2542 for Lord Linlithgow. Barrie graduated at Edinburgh University.—B. O. W.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR
LIFE.

Ludhiana Train Dacoity Case.
LUDHIANA, May 31.
Sherjang, the accused in the train dacoity case has been sentenced to transportation today and he was taken in a lorry to some unknown destination.—Free Press.

BEGUM ALAM
DISCARDS VEIL.

Pleads For Khaddar.

"THE LIFE AND DEATH
STRUGGLE."

GUJARAT, May 30.

Begum Doctor Alam addressed yesterday afternoon an exclusive ladies meeting held in the local Arya Samaj Mandir, Shrinani Ram Pazo, the junior widow of the late Rai Banadur Sunder Das of Dinga, was voted to the chair.

Introducing the lecturer, the President said that the Begum, at the call of the motherland, had discarded her veil which was regarded by thousand of her sisters as a sacred thing.

Begum Alam on rising was greeted with shouts of "Inqilab Zindabad" and "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai." She impressed the necessity of joining hands with men in the life and death struggle for the liberation of the country. She exhorted the audience to discard foreign cloth and to take to the use of Khaddar.

At the end of her lecture, she took pledge from the audience to use Khaddar and Swadeshi in future.—Free Press.

RED CROSS—UNLAWFUL
—ASSEMBLY!

Ban On Bhajan!

(From the Publicity Officer of the Maharashtra Batch No. 2, to Dharasana.)

UNTADI, May 30.

Yesterday the batch attempted to reach the Dharasana Salt Depot, but was driven with lathi blows to the Dungi station. On the way when they commenced singing the bhajan "Raghupati Raghava Rajaram, Patt Pavnan Sitaram." Some policemen rebuked their blows, asking them to stop singing.

"Red Cross" UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Antia told the Publicity Officer of this batch, who was also a Red Cross man on the day; that the Red Cross twenty-five men had also broken Section 144 and since they were helping an unlawful assembly, they themselves formed an unlawful body. The Publicity Officer reminded Mr. Antia that Red Cross men know only to serve humanity; and that Red Cross men belonging to the English Army in the late Boer war, rendered all aid, even to the Boers.

The party reached the Bulsar camp yesterday at 12-30 p.m. at 5 p.m. they started again for Bhadeli and reached Bhadeli camp at 5-30 p.m. At night at 9 p.m. Mr. Dinkarra Oza, who is now the leader of the batch, since Abdullah Shet has been left at Bulsar on account of acute pain in chest caused by the lathi blows, delivered a lecture conveying to the villagers of Bhadeli, the Message of Mahatma Gandhi. This morning they departed from the Bhadeli camp at 7 a.m. and came to the Untadi camp at 9-30 a.m. At about 9-15 before reaching the Untadi camp on the road the Red Cross men belonging to this batch were requested for service to an Ahmedabad batch of 110 which had already received injuries in the "raid" on the Dharasana Salt Depot.

NATIONAL FLAG.

Hoisted On Alibab School
Board Building.

ALIBAG, June 1.
The Secretary Congress Committee, Alibab wires:—
The National flag was hoisted on Kolaba District School Board's Office at 7 in the morning to day by Mr. Manekar, Vice-Chairman, School Board.
A large crowd attended the ceremony. All primary schools in the District are following suit.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE
IN MYSORE.

An Official Ban.

MYSORE, May 31.
The agitation in sympathy with the civil disobedience movement

ENQUIRY TO BE
HELD.Scavengers Terrified
To Work.

RANGOON, June 2.

It is officially announced that the Government has decided to hold an enquiry into the Rangoon disturbances. The enquiry will be conducted by a Judge of the High Court. The question of associating non-official gentlemen with the enquiry is under consideration.

Immediately after, a special committee of the Rangoon Corporation the members met the municipal labourers. Notwithstanding assurances as regards guarantee of protection, the labourers did not seem satisfied and appeared distressed and frightened over recent occurrences and begged that they be sent back to their country. After a great deal of persuasion the labourers agreed to discuss the whole question with the special committee to-day provided certain gentlemen on their behalf joined in the discussion. This being agreed to the Corporation Committee and the gentlemen whom the labourers have named meet to-day.—A. P.

AGREEMENT ARRIVED
AT

Burmese—Andhra Entente.

RANGOON, June 1.

A Government resolution on the report of the Conciliation Board states: There is reason to hope that as a result of the Board's labours honourable settlement of the strike will be arrived and Government sincerely trust that this hope will be fulfilled.

The report of the Conciliation Board says: The Board met leading stevedores, representatives of shipping companies and shipping agents who have agreed to carry on work for the next ten days on the conditions ruling before the disturbances. It was agreed that Burmese and Andhra ordinary shipping labourers should be employed on fifty-fifty basis, one ship to Burmese and the next to Andhra. The adjustment of ships should be left to stevedores. Both Burmese and Andhra labourers have agreed to the arrangements.

Shipping work was partly resumed this morning both by Burmese and Andhra but majority of the latter are still holding out. The Burmese Indian Chamber of Commerce at a meeting yesterday regarding recent riots passed several resolutions condemning police action, requesting government to take immediate steps to compensate the innocent sufferers and urging all the Indian Chambers of Commerce labour associations and public in India generally to stop sending further labour to Burma.—A. P.

FRENCH WOMAN'S FLIGHT.

Further Details Of Express
Disaster.

LONDON, June 2.

Montreux.—The Railway authorities attribute the Express disaster to foulplay and deliberate placing of gangers truck on the line, but the suggestion that it was an attempt on M. Tardieu's life is dismissed as M. Tardieu had left for Dijon four hours earlier.

Three Englishmen have been injured. One French woman with her foot crushed was trapped for three hours in hermetically closed carriage holding in her arms the lifeless body of her brother of nine and surrounded by dead bodies of her father, mother and another brother. She was finally rescued by another passenger.
A plumber, who had a blowpipe with him and after two hours' work succeeded in boring a hole through the roof of a coach. The Up train was running at full speed and was only warned of the accident in time to enable the driver to put brakes on and to pull up within a bare hundred yards of the wreckage.—Reuter.

In British India has gained some ground in Mysore and the district has issued orders to-day restraining twelve persons including women from organizing demonstrations, mass meetings, processions, bonfires or "doing anything in support of or in sympathy with foreign political movements" for a period of two months.—A. P.

LABOUR PARTY'S
CHOICE.Reconquering India Or
Concession.MR. BRAILSFORD'S
WARNING.

The "Hindu" publishes the following special cable:—

Almost unrelieved despondency has settled on the Labour Party as a result of this week's debates on India, unemployment and other questions and the general disillusionment in the country is indicated by the No. 11 election figures.

Regarding India there is at present little hope the Government will retrieve the position and very few expect the composition and terms of reference of the Round Table Conference will command Indian confidence. "The New Leader" says, Mr. Benn's statement almost extinguishes the hope for application of sanity and reason to the settlement of the problem. As one listened, one got the impression he was thinking the thoughts and speaking the language of his Tory predecessor. "For the Government to place its hope in the Simon report is sheer illusion. Only two courses are open. Either the Government must enter on a long course of military repression, in effect reconquer India and hold it nakedly by military power or must agree to meet Indians now on the basis of complete equality to co-operate in formulating a constitution acceptable to Indians."

Mr. Brailsford in the same journal writes: If the Government remains silent through the long summer of coercion, mistrust will harden into angry rebellion. The Moderate Party will melt away. The Simon Report will hardly be discussed. Elections will follow Sinn Fein precedent and only a few tame elderly magnates will dare to attend the conference. India will not be there. Mr. Benn has only a very few weeks in which he may save a well-meant plan that has gone awry. If he can make before July an explicit declaration on the scope and purpose of the conference, he may conceivably win India's ear. Even so, it is hard to hope for calm without amnesty. Would any people wait the pleasure of their foreign rulers in friendly expectation, while its leaders were in prison? The Labour Government must refuse to play the policeman for Tories. On the day it ascertains the Conference cannot yield a clearly laid plan of Dominion Self-Government, it will be governing by force alone. On that day honest socialists will wish they could recall the vote they cast for it last May.

SWEDISH STEAMER
SUNK.

15 Men Missing.

LONDON, June 1.
The Swedish steamer "Ingur" has been sunk in the Channel as result of collision with the Italian tanker "Litterno." Three of "Ingur's" crew have been saved while fifteen are missing.—Reuter.

PRESS ORDINANCE
IN ACTION.

Nadiad Authorities' Move.

NADIAD, June 1.
The Government Council has called upon Mr. Vithal Ranchhodas Shah, Editor of the Shree Ramkrishna News Printing Press, Nadiad, to furnish security of Rs. 2,000 under Section 3 of the Indian Press Ordinance of this year, in as much as in the opinion of the Government Council the press is used for certain purposes specified in Section 4, Sub-section (1) of the said Ordinance. It is understood that the paper is not going to furnish the security.—Free Press.

SUSPENSION OF NATIONALIST PRESS
MEANS "PUTTING OUT THE LIGHT."Economic Exploitation Has Deepened
The Discontent.Karachi Merchants' Request To Abandon Policy
Of Force And Repression And Substitute
Conciliation.

The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association and the Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber have written to the Government of India a letter on the "Political Situation in India", in which they say:

Our Committees strongly feel that the political situation in the country is a very serious one. It needs the greatest resources of statesmanship and far-sightedness on the part of the Government. It is no use attempting to hold the Round Table Conference on the one hand and adopting a policy of severe repression on the other. It seems either the official mind is too ignorant, or too sensitive to prestige and therefore too pretentious or that it trust too much to a policy of force. Our Committees wish to sound a note of warning to the Government, that repression of any kind is no remedy for the present situation in the country. On the contrary they feel that the repressive policy of Government is responsible for making the situation worse. The political mind of the country cannot tolerate the police and military excesses committed in different parts of India. Indeed, these excesses have roused the spirit of defiance and sacrifice.

"PUTTING OUT THE LIGHT."
Our Committees strongly protest against the issue of the Press Ordinance which is an assault on the just liberties of the press. Whatever the motive or declare, policy of the Viceroy, the fact remains that in its actual operation the Ordinance has put a stop to a large number of nationalist newspapers. With these papers suspended and the Anglo-Indian papers, (with their declared antipathies to Indian aspirations) in circulation, the Indian people are left to guesses and rumours about the real happenings in some parts of India.

The suspension of the nationalist press may easily be compared to putting out the light with which the official mind could see popular aspirations and feelings. The issue of the Ordinance has created a resentment throughout the country which is next only to feeling against the arrest and imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi. MAHATMA'S IMPRISONMENT.
The imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi under a century old enactment was another blunder on the part of the Government, depriving the country of the leader whose influence was the greatest restraint against forces of violence. At no time in the recent political history of India have the Government been so grievously misguided as to the strength of popular feeling and support behind him.

hind the movement of political protest voiced by Mahatma Gandhi.

There may be differences of opinion as to the Civil Disobedience campaign, but there can be no mistake as to the fact that he is the one man in all India who can restore peace in the country and deliver the goods. To keep such a man indefinitely in confinement without fair trial is not only to create deeper discontent but to withdraw the greatest force making for non-violence and to shut the door to a possibility of political peace being restored in the country at an early date. Indeed, it is a mockery for the Government to attempt to hold the Conference so long as the leader of leaders is in jail.

EXPLOITATION SHOULD CEASE.
As a body of businessmen, in intimate contact with public affairs in India, our Committees have no doubt that the political discontent in the country has deepened owing to a feeling of economic exploitation of India by Great Britain coupled as it is with political domination. The real strength behind Mahatma Gandhi and his movement lies in the earnest conviction in the public mind that this policy of exploitation should cease.

The exchange and currency policy of the Government, its strong opposition to the Coastal Reservation Bill, the unreality of the Fiscal Autonomy Convention these and many other acts of the Government have revealed a hostility to national interests which has exasperated India. It was this exploitation to which Mahatma Gandhi referred in his letter to the Viceroy and which he made the basis of his policy of direct action. The economic policy of the Government has, indeed, been a short-sighted one from the Indian point of view.

Our Committees accordingly urge immediate abandonment of the policy of force and repression and inauguration of a policy of conciliation. The economic depression, already very bad, is getting more and more acute as a result of this political muddle. The country is getting restless for lack of a definite declaration of policy. The good effect of His Excellency the Viceroy's pronouncement of 1st November was spoiled by the debate in the House of Lords, Earl Russell's speech on 6th January, the Viceroy's speech in the Legislative Assembly on 25th January and the agitation in the British press against the grant of Dominion Status to India.

MR. JINNAH'S SOLITARY GLORY.

Finds No Support For Round Table
Conference.

To discuss the present political situation, a Tea-party was given by Mr. L. R. Tairree at the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Saturday. Among the prominent guests were Sir Chunilal Mehta Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Lalji Narani, Prof. K. T. Shah, Ex-Judge Kajiji, Messrs. Durgadutt Savalkar, Mathradas Vasanji, Walchand Hirachand Harilal Vajee, and others.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand launched the discussion on the issue of Round Table Conference. Mr. Jinnah was of the opinion that it was in the interests of the country to attend the R. T. Conference because there was no other alternative. We supported his view with familiar bureaucratic arguments, chief among them being that it was very easy to destroy the present Government but not so easy to substitute another. We gave the example of Mr. Thomas

advice to Labour leaders during great General Strike in England in 1926 that there could be no fruitful result of a purely destructive policy. Mr. Jinnah was reminded that there was no force in that argument because in India the Government and the Government belonged to two different and alien races.

The sense of the meeting was opposed to Mr. Jinnah's views, and it was agreed that without Mahatma Gandhi and the Congressmen the Round Table Conference would be futile and that the present movement deserved all the encouragement it has received from the country as a whole, until Government could be made to give proofs of its sincerity towards India national aspirations in the shape of concrete steps to meet the Nation's demands.